

DAILY REPORT

People's Republic of China

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

A 1

GENERAL

DELEGATE TO UNIDO CONFERENCE ARRIVES IN NEW YORK

OW121227Y Peking NCNA in English 1219 GMT 12 Feb 78 OW

[Text] United Nations, 11 Feb (HSINHUA)--Yu Pei-wen, leader of the Chinese delegation to the conference for the establishment of specialized agency of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, arrived in New York by air this evening. He was welcomed at the airport by Lai Ya-li, acting Permanent Representative of China to the United Nations. Tang Ming-chao, under-secretary general of the United Nations, was also present.

Chen Hsing-nung, deputy leader, and Chang Hsueh-yao and Sun Hui-yuan, alternate representatives, of the delegation arrived in New York earlier.

UNITED STATES

U.S. NAVY CHIEF VOICES CONCERN OVER SOVIET NAVAL GROWTH

OW101218Y Peking NCNA in English 1208 GMT 10 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 10 Feb (HSINHUA)--U.S. Chief of Naval Operations James L. Holloway, worried by growing Soviet naval capabilities, has urged the U.S. Navy to expand the capacity of its ships and aircraft and make technological improvements, according to a report from Washington.

The U.S. admiral told a House Armed Services Committee hearing on February 7 on the defence budget: "The Soviet Navy today has capabilities in all naval warfare areas and continues to grow in capability, especially in its ability to conduct multi-dimensional naval warfare in ocean areas remote from the Soviet Union."

He continued: "The Soviet Navy currently has the capability to challenge the U.S. Navy in many ocean areas. If the trends that brought about this major change are allowed to continue, the balance of maritime superiority could tip in favor of the Soviets in the next ten years."

He told the House committee that it was "recently noted" that the Soviet Union is constructing a new vessel. "We can't rule out that this may be the first Soviet Navy nuclear-powered warship," he declared.

Holloway also reported that the Soviet Union had recently carried out intricate air operations in the Mediterranean from the aircraft carrier Kiev. He said the Kiev based YAK-36's made "strafing and rocket attacks" on a target towed behind the ship. "This is the first time we've seen a Soviet shipborne operation of that type", he said.

He said that the Navy of the United States now has "only a slim margin of superiority over the Soviets in some scenarios involving the most vital national interests of the United States." He asked for more funds to build aircraft carriers, combat aircraft, submarines and long-range cruise missiles to be launched from submarines or surface ships. He outlined the navy's plans for technological improvements to increase U.S. capabilities in contention with the Soviet Union for the control of the sea.

PEASANT ART EXHIBITION HELD IN SAN FRANCISCO

OW111706Y Peking NCNA in English 1657 GMT 11 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 11 Feb (HSINHUA)--The exhibition of Chinese peasant paintings of the Huhsien County has drawn keen interest from many American friends and other visitors in San Francisco, according to a report from that city. The exhibition opened at the Chinese Culture Centre in San Francisco on the evening of February 8. The opening ceremony was attended by more than 600 people. Among them were leading members of the San Francisco chapter of the U.S.-China People's Friendship Association, American Artists, American-Chinese scholars and well-known Overseas Chinese residing on the U.S. west coast.

Hsieh Chi-mei, counsellor of the Liaison Office of the People's Republic of China in the U.S.A., and other officials of the office were also present.

Speaking at a warm and joyous reception for the inauguration, Dr Rolland C. Lowe said that the exhibition would further enhance the understanding and friendship between the people of China and the United States. Many American friends showed keen interest in the paintings and highly praised them.

Two banquets for celebrating the inauguration were given by the U.S.-China People's Friendship Association and the Chinese Culture Centre, the two sponsors of the exhibition. Each was attended by about 400 well-wishers of the exhibition.

The 80 paintings which reflect the new life of peasants in Huhsien County were displayed in New York from last December 17 to January 22 to the welcome of more than 16,000 visitors. Many spoke highly of the exhibition as conducive to promoting amity and understanding between the people of the United States and China. The exhibition in San Francisco will close on March 31.

SOVIET UNION

USSR CONTINUES EXPANSIONIST POLICY IN HORN OF AFRICA

OW111802Y Peking NCNA in English 1742 GMT 11 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 11 February (HSINHUA)--Some Western newspapers have continued to denounce the Soviet Union for pursuing an expansionist policy and fishing in troubled waters in the Middle East and the African regions.

The West Berlin paper TAGESSPIEGEL carried on February 5 an article entitled "Brezhnev's African Adventure", castigating the Soviet Union for "unscrupulously making use of the local conflicts" in the Middle East and Africa. The article points out that the Soviet "support" for some Arab countries "has nothing to do with the anti-imperialist and anti-zionist movements. In fact, this support serves the objective for power of Soviet Russia, namely, to reap the biggest benefit for the expansion of the Soviet sphere of influence from the endless Middle East conflict of 'no war, no peace'."

The article notes: "The struggle in the Horn of Africa is inseparable from the Middle East conflict." The war broken out in the Horn of Africa "is due to the imperialist policy pursued by the Soviet Union. Moscow desires to control the Red Sea and the Suez Canal which is the sea route and oil transport line vital to Western Europe."

The article also says: "The increasingly unscrupulous military intervention by Moscow has met with ever stronger resistance from those sensitive Africans who do not want to see colonialism that has been overcome to be replaced by neo-colonialism."

The CHICAGO TRIBUNE says in an editorial on February 9: "A Soviet regime which some Americans describe as conservative, timid, even unwarlike is doing its daring best to prove them wrong. It has flung itself into a reckless gamble to win control of the strategic Horn of Africa, and has thus posed a challenge which the Carter administration will have to face."

Should the Soviet Union win victory in the area, the editorial points out, it would leave the Soviet Union in control of strategic bases controlling the southern access to the Red Sea. From these bases it could challenge the movement of essential Mideast oil to the United States and much of the West. And this, in turn, would bring it closer to its goal of world domination.

An AFP report yesterday says that "Britain had officially informed the Soviet Union of its concern at Soviet involvement in the Horn of Africa conflict." UPI also reports in a dispatch yesterday that "Britain and other Western countries already protested to Moscow about the involvement of Cuban troops in the Horn of Africa." They have warned that the area should not be allowed to become the cockpit of East-West rivalries by the introduction of foreign troops.

USSR CONDUCTS MILITARY EXERCISES IN BELORUSSIA

OW121516Y Peking NCNA in English 1506 GMT 12 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Moscow, 11 Feb (HSINHUA)--The five-day Soviet military exercises held in the area of Minsk, Orsha and Polotsk ended yesterday, according to Moscow press reports.

The exercises, code-named "Operation Berezina", involving some 25,000 troops from motorized infantry, airborne, tank, engineering units and the air force, were commanded by Colonel General Mikhail Zaytsev, tank commander of the Belorussian Military District.

The Soviet press reported that the exercises were aimed at "perfecting the field training of army units and the headquarters and improving coordination between the air force and other arms". The exercises, the Soviet press revealed, stressed offensive and counter-offensive at division level, taking place mostly in snow-covered forests and marshland in order to test the combat capacity of Soviet troops under severe winter conditions. At the end of the exercises, the Soviet Defence Ministry declared in an announcement: "The aims set to the exercises have been reached."

NORTH ASIA

DPRK'S PAK SONG-CHOL STOPS IN PEKING EN ROUTE TO AFRICA

OW110808Y Peking NCNA in English 0755 GMT 11 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 11 Feb (HSINHUA)--Pak Song-chol, vice-chairman of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and his party made a stopover here this morning on their way to African countries.

Tan Chen-lin, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and Han Nien-lung, vice-foreign minister, greeted and saw the Korean comrades off at the airport. Chon Myong-su, Korean ambassador to China, and diplomatic officials of the Korean Embassy in Peking were present on the occasion.

During the stopover at the airport, NPC Vice-Chairman Tan Chen-lin and Vice-Chairman Pak Song-chol had a warm and friendly conversation.

WANG PING-NAN DISCUSSES RECENT VISIT TO DPRK

OW102234Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 7 Feb 78 OW

[Talk by Wang Ping-nan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries: "The Eternal Friendship Between China and Korea"--recorded]

[Excerpts] The delegation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the China-Korea Friendship Association recently visited Korea at the invitation of the Korea-China Friendship Association. During its stay in Korea, the delegation visited Pyongyang, Nampo, Kaesong, Hyesan, and Wonsan and its tour included a number of factories, cooperative farms and schools in these places as well as a cemetery for CPV [Chinese People's Volunteers] martyrs, the friendship monument, and the monument dedicated to the fallen fighters of the Korean People's Army. The delegation received a warm welcome from the Korean people wherever it went.

President Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people, showered the visiting Chinese delegation with attention during its stay in Korea and received and feted all members of the delegation on the eve of their departure for home. President Kim Il-song emphatically pointed out the great significance of the militant friendship and revolutionary unity of the people of China and Korean which is sealed with blood from their protracted common struggle. He said that the people of the two countries are of one family and the Chinese comrades have contributed to Korea's success in its socialist construction. His remarks greatly encouraged us. We, the Chinese people, are very proud of having the heroic Korean people as our close comrades-in-arms.

On the day following our arrival in Pyongyang, we, with a sense of reverence, visited Magyongdae, the home of President Kim Il-song during his youth [words indistinct]. Workers, peasants, students and other youths, and fighters of the Korean People's Army from all parts of the country came group after group to visit the sacred place of the Korean revolution. This demonstrated the Korean people's ardent love for their great leader.

In order to honor the memory of their Chinese comrades-in-arms who gave their lives in the war for the liberation of Korea, the Korean people built cemeteries for the fallen fighters of the CPV in many places. During our stay in Korea, we visited the former site of the headquarters of the CPV and the Hyesan Cemetery for fallen fighters of the CPV. Flowerpots containing brilliant flowers were placed in front of every tomb in the cemetery.

Our Korean comrades in the places we visited all said that the Chinese people's struggle and victory are the Korean people's struggle and victory. We admired the high political enthusiasm and revolutionary vigor of the Korean people and saw prosperity throughout the country. Over the past two dozen years since the end of the war, the people of Korea have traversed a brilliant road of (?unrelenting) struggle.

Not long after our arrival in Pyongyang, he saw the documentary "Korea Has Risen From the Rubble." Seeing this took us back to the years of the Korean fatherland liberation war. An average of 18 heavy duty bombs were dropped by the United States on each square kilometer of land of Korea during the 3 years of war. Cities were obliterated and villages destroyed. But U.S. imperialism could not deflate the heroic Korean people's revolutionary vigor. This documentary is a record of the Korean people's efforts in using their hands to rebuild their homeland under the wise leadership of the KWP headed by Comrade Kim Il-song after they victoriously won the war. After successfully healing the wounds of war, they soon launched the mighty chollima movement in an effort to press ahead at the fastest possible pace. Within a short period after the war, they had built their nation into a socialist country with a strong national economy.

At Panmunjom and along the (?DMZ), we met commanders and fighters of the Korean People's Army who guard outposts both day and night. Briefing us on the Korean people's struggle, a KPA first lieutenant, first clenching his fist and then pointing to the enemy, said: "It is the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the Pak Chong-hui clique who have divided our country in two and created the said situation in which our nation has been split and our people are separated. We must unify the fatherland and our compatriots in the South and North must be reunited." This lieutenant's firm determination fully reflected the Korean people's goal.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES EGYPTIAN ENVOY AT-TUHAMI

OW101534Y Peking NCNA in English 1503 GMT 10 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 10 February (HSINHUA)--President Kim Il-song received here yesterday Muhammad Hasan at-Tuhami, special envoy of Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat, deputy prime minister at the presidency and political advisor to the president, and his party, according to KCNA. Ho Tam, Korean vice-premier and foreign minister, was present.

The special envoy conveyed the regards of President as-Sadat to President Kim Il-song. The Korean president expressed thanks for this and had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Arriving in Pyongyang on Tuesday afternoon, the special envoy and his party were entertained by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea that evening.

Pak Song-chol, a leading member of the Korean party and government, had talks with the special envoy on February 8. The two sides briefed each other about the situation in the respective countries and exchanged views on matters of common concern.

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

OUTGOING BURMESE AMBASSADOR MEETS TENG HSIAO-PING

OW110906Y Peking NCNA in English 0902 GMT 11 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 11 Feb (HSINHUA)--Teng Hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the State Council, met here this morning with U Myint Maung, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma to China, and his wife. The Burmese ambassador is leaving at the end of his term of office. Han Nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs, was among those present on the occasion. [Peking in Burmese to Burma at 0000 GMT on 12 February, in a similar report on the meeting, adds that Deputy Department Heads Wang Hsiao-yung, Cheng Jui-sheng and Kao Chien-chung were also present on the occasion.]

Meets Teng Ying-chao

OW121006Y Peking NCNA in English 0717 GMT 12 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 12 Feb (HSINHUA) --Teng Ying-chao, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Congress, this morning met with U Myint Maung, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma to China, and his wife. The Burmese ambassador is leaving at the end of his term of office. Among those present on the occasion was Han Nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS DELEGATION REVIEWS CAMBODIA VISIT

OW130120Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 11 Feb 78 OW

[Newsletter by the Chinese telecommunications delegation: "The Militant Friendship Between the Chinese and Cambodian People Continues To Develop"]

[Text] For the purpose of establishing and developing telecommunications links between China and Cambodia, the Chinese telecommunications delegation paid a visit to Democratic Cambodia in November last year. For us, this visit was a good opportunity to learn from the heroic Cambodian people, and wherever we went during our visit in Democratic Cambodia we were impressed by the profound militant friendship of the Cambodian people for the Chinese people.

We were met with an extremely warm welcome upon debarking from the plane by the comrades from the Foreign Affairs Ministry and the Communications Committee of Democratic Cambodia. They told us: We warmly welcome you Chinese comrades. We hope you will find yourselves at home here because we are comrades and brothers. We indeed felt the same comfort and warmth of home there as the Cambodian comrades were very meticulous in their arrangements for our daily lives.

Because he could not cope with the weather there, one of the comrades on our delegation suffered from influenza and fever after returning to Phnom Penh from an observation tour to other places. The Cambodian comrades immediately sent for a doctor from a hospital for him. As a result of the meticulous treatment he received, our comrade soon recovered.

Through our contacts with the Cambodian comrades, we were deeply touched by the esteem they hold for our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao and for Mao Tsetung Thought. On many occasions they noted that the Cambodian people have always received support and assistance from the Chinese people under the leadership of Chairman Mao and Chairman Hua and said that they have always regarded each of the victories we won as their own. These statements represented both their trust in and encouragement for us.

Ieng Sary, vice premier in charge of foreign affairs of the Cambodian Government, took time from his busy schedule and received the delegation before it concluded its visit. Vice Premier Ieng Sary, highly praising the newly established telecommunications links between the two countries, said that this will serve to further consolidate and develop the militant unity and revolutionary friendship between our two parties and peoples. This statement by Vice Premier Ieng Sary was an expression of the common wish of the people of our two countries.

After Cambodia's nationwide liberation, the Central Committee of the Cambodian Communist Party set forth the correct policy of taking agriculture as the foundation, putting stress on the development of paddy rice production and vigorously building farmland capital construction and water conservancy projects. It called on the people throughout the country to self-reliantly promote large-scale grain output. In their enthusiastic response to this call, the Cambodian people have struggled hard to heal the wounds of war and build their own socialist motherland. Working in a selfless spirit, they have quickly solved the problem of grain self-sufficiency.

As members on the telecommunications delegation, we were particularly happy to see the telecommunications equipment manufactured by the Cambodian posts and telecommunications workers and staff with their own efforts when we observed the telecommunications facilities in Phnom Penh. These achievements fully demonstrate that the Cambodian people, who are diligent, courageous and full of the spirit of revolutionary struggle, are able to work any kind of wonder in this world under the leadership of the Cambodian Communist Party.

THAI PRIME MINISTER RECEIVES PRC ENVOY

OW081552Y Peking NCNA in English 1513 GMT 8 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Bangkok, 8 Feb (HSINHUA)--Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan of Thailand received Chinese Ambassador Chai Tse-min at his office yesterday. He had a friendly conversation with the ambassador on the development of relations between the two countries. The prime minister said that he attached importance to the development of friendly relations with China and treasured this friendship.

Receives Kwangtung Troupe

OW111257Y Peking NCNA in English 1210 GMT 11 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Bangkok, 11 Feb (HSINHUA)--Prime Minister of Thailand Kriangsak Chamanan yesterday received here all members of China's Kwangtung Junior Acrobatic Troupe which is now on a performance tour in Thailand. Prime Minister Kriangsak told the troupe that "your performance tour is of profound significance. It helps the Thai people appreciate China's acrobatic art and promotes the friendship between Thailand and China and between the two peoples."

Later Prime Minister Kriangsak gave the troupe members a dinner party at which Thai artists performed Thai national music and dances. When members of the band of the Chinese acrobatic troupe played Thai music with Thai musical instruments, Prime Minister and Mrs. Kriangsak came to the centre of the hall to lead the rhythmic "ram wong" Thai folk dance. Among those present were Deputy Prime Minister Sunthon Hongladarom, President Thawi Chunlasap and Vice-President Prasit Rutchirawong of the Olympic Committee of Thailand, and President Ampon Bulpak of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce of Thailand.

Chai Tse-min, Chinese ambassador to Thailand, was present on both occasions.

VIETNAM-CHINA FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATION MARKS ANNIVERSARY

OW121252Y Peking NCNA in English 1245 GMT 12 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 12 Feb (HSINHUA)--A film reception was held here yesterday evening by the Vietnam-China Friendship Association in celebration of its 28th founding anniversary.

Present on the occasion were Hoang Quoc Viet, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and president of the association; Hoang Tuan, secretary general of the association; Pham Khac Quang, chairman of the Hanoi Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; and leading members of departments concerned and representatives of the masses.

Present also were Chinese Ambassador Chen Chih-fang, Chinese Embassy officials and representatives of the Chinese technicians working in the country.

Chinese and Vietnamese films were shown at the reception.

SOUTH ASIA

WANG PING-NAN TO HEAD DELEGATION ON VISIT TO INDIA

OW101300Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1254 GMT 10 Feb 78 OW

[Excerpt] Peking, 10 Feb (AFP) --For the first time since the Chinese-Indian border war in 1962, a Chinese delegation of a political nature will go to India, a reliable diplomatic source said here today. The delegation will be headed by Wang Ping-nan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries (CPAFFC).

Wang's group will go to New Delhi about the end of this month at the invitation of the Indian Committee for a Memorial to Dr. Kotnis, an Indian physician who practiced for five years in Yenan Province of China. Dr. Kotnis died on December 9, 1942. Yenan was then the base of Mao Tse-tung (before the communist take-over of China).

A memorial to Dr. Kotnis was already inaugurated on December 9, 1976, at Shihchiachuang south of Peking, at a ceremony over which Wang Ping-nan presided.

The trip is seen as a new positive sign of improving Sino-Indian relations. Another sign is the current visit to the New Delhi industrial fair of a delegation from the Chinese National Machinery Import and Export Corporation.

Mr. Wang's trip will be a small step toward full normalization of relations, diplomats here believe.

HUA MESSAGE GREETS NEW SRI LANKA PRIME MINISTER

OW121251Y Peking NCNA in English 1243 GMT 12 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 12 Feb (HSINHUA) --Hua Kuo-feng, premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, today sent a message to R. Premadasa, prime minister of the Republic of Sri Lanka, warmly congratulating him on his assumption of the post as the prime minister of the Republic of Sri Lanka. The message reads:

On behalf of the Chinese Government and people, I wish to extend to you our warm congratulations on your assumption of the post as the prime minister of the Republic of Sri Lanka. I wish Your Excellency success in your work.

May the friendly relations and cooperation between China and Sri Lanka grow stronger and develop daily.

EUROPE

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY READY TO EXPAND MEMBERSHIP

OW121702Y Peking NCNA in English 1600 GMT 12 Feb 78 OW

[by NCNA correspondent Wang Yu-chang]

[Text] Brussels, 12 Feb (MSINHUA)--The European Economic Community advanced a step further in its economic integration this year with the transition period of its three new members, Britain, Ireland and Denmark, coming to an end last January 1.

Enlarged in 1973 from the original six to the present nine, the community will be further expanded as all the nine member nations have agreed to the admission of three new applicants, Greece, Portugal and Spain. The three new applicant countries are important for their strategic location. Spain and Portugal control the passage from the Atlantic to the Mediterranean and Greece occupies the southernmost part of the sensitive Balkan Peninsula. Taking advantage of their social unrest, the Soviet Union has in recent years tried hard to penetrate into these countries and subvert their governments. This poses a threat not only to the independence and sovereignty of the three countries themselves, but also to the security of all the nine EEC states and to the whole of Western Europe, in particular their oil and raw material shipping routes are threatened.

The importance of membership of the three new applicants was stressed in a recent debate on the enlargement of the community organized by the European parliament of the nine member states. French Deputy de Durieux said: "Strategically, it is necessary to strengthen, through enlargement, the position of the community over the oil route and in the Balkans as well." Another deputy, de Krieg, noted that the enlargement of the community "serves the interests both of the countries now within the community and of those which wish to enter."

George Mavros, former Greek foreign minister and president of the Union of the Democratic Centre, writing in the newspaper, stressed that the defence policy of Europe "can be elaborated only by a united Europe." Joao Lima, Portuguese secretary of state for foreign affairs, recently pointed out that "no real political union is possible in Europe without the participation of Portugal, Spain and Greece."

Economically, the enlargement of the European community is in the interest both of the nine present members and of the three new applicants. Through trade agreements in recent years and largely through the abolition of tariffs, Spain, Portugal and Greece have steadily reinforced their economic ties with the EEC member states, sending to the community about 50 per cent of their exports, and bringing in from it some one-third of their imports.

The accession of the three countries to the community will further expand their trade relations. This will increase their competitiveness in the capitalist world and also help to strengthen the position of the EEC to compete with the United States and Japan. The enlargement of the community will also bring about enlarged markets and increases in investment at a time of economic stagnation and mounting unemployment.

But the enlargement of the community from the present nine to twelve also entails a number of problems.

First, it will enlarge the imbalance between the EEC member states so far as the level of economic development is concerned. The per capita national income in the three countries is one half, or even less, of that in the nine countries. This imbalance will make it harder for the community to fulfill its goal of an "economic and monetary union";

Secondly, the EEC has a common agricultural policy with 70 percent of its budget appropriated for agricultural products' price and export subsidies. As agriculture plays an important role in the economy of Greece, Portugal and Spain, this will naturally increase EEC's expenses in agriculture. Moreover, the EEC also has a development fund for its backward areas. The accession of the three countries to the community will increase the burden of the economically more developed nine original members;

Thirdly, the accession of the three will bring about their competition with France and Italy in such agricultural products as wine, fruit, vegetables and olive oil. This necessitates adjustment and arrangement of the market.

In regard to these difficulties and problems which exist objectively to be coped with, many West European politicians have adopted a positive attitude. During the debate at the European parliament, Representative of the Belgian Chamber de Cleectq said that the enlargement of the community "can and must be considered as indispensable politically, and the advantages the enlargement brings will greatly exceed the economic inconveniences it carries." British MP G. Rippon noted: "Do not let us have a repeat, over oil or wine, of the fisheries regulation, which, because of senseless and selfish doctrines and attitudes, drove Norway out of this community." Belgian Foreign Minister H. Simonet pointed out that the enlargement represents "not only geographical reinforcement but also possibilities of development and deepening."

The enlargement as well as development of the community have become a problem to be tackled by the organization ever since it approved the membership application of Greece, Portugal and Spain.

BRITISH MP WARNS OF SOVIET AGGRESSIVENESS IN AFRICA

OW121714Y Peking NCNA in English 1653 GMT 12 Feb 78 OW

[Text] London, 12 Feb (HSINHUA)--British Conservative MP Winston Churchill in an article criticised some people in the West who are like ostriches with their heads firmly buried in the sands of a non-existent "detente", refusing to face the reality of the new arrogance and aggressiveness currently demonstrated by the Soviet Union in the Horn of Africa.

The article, carried in the SUNDAY EXPRESS today under the title "Is This the Goal of Soviet Strategy", says: "What is happening in the Horn of Africa today is much more than an African tribal war. It is the greatest manifestation thus far of the consequence of the Soviet Union's military build-up over the past 10 years that is without parallel in the history of the world." It notes: "The gang in the Kremlin have built up a war machine greater than Hitler ever dreamed of even in conventional forces alone. Of ever greater significance than the Soviet Union's achievement of nuclear parity with the West has been its strengthening and modernisation of its 4.5 million-strong conventional forces to the point where today its army, navy and air force have achieved a serious offensive capability which they did not previously possess."

The article points out that more than 1,000 Russians and at least 3,000 Cubans are today involved in the conflict in the Horn of Africa. "No one can have any illusion as to how Cuba is able to mount such an invasion of the African Continent," the article says, adding: "The strategy has been master-minded and financed from Moscow."

The article notes that no one can imagine that "Soviet ambition will be satisfied by securing control of the Horn of Africa." "On the contrary," it says, "as the French say, 'the appetite comes with eating'." "Today it may be the Horn of Africa, tomorrow Rhodesia and South Africa, the next day, who knows? It could be the Mediterranean or the northern flank of NATO."

Winston Churchill in the article calls on the West to "pull closer together and exert itself in conjunction with the independent states of Africa to exclude all outside military forces."

'CHINESE WEEK' HELD IN GREAT BRITAIN

OW111526Y Peking NCNA in English 1512 GMT 11 Feb 78 OW

[Text] London, 10 Feb (HSINHUA)--A "Chinese week" sponsored by BBC-2 TV was held in Britain from February 4 to 10.

Films were shown during the week. They included documentary films on China "How Did Yukung Remove the Mountains" by Dutch film director Joris Ivens and French film maker Marceline Loridan and "Tibet--Roof of the World" by British writer Felix Greene, three films describing respectively the life of the people's communes in China, the life of the people in Inner Mongolia and the Peking Zoo produced by the BBC last year, and a Chinese colour feature film, "Unity Dam".

Discussions on China were also held on BBC-2 TV during the week. Among those who took part in the discussions were former British Prime Minister Edward Heath, former head of the U.S. Liaison Office in Peking George Bush and Felix Greene.

NORWAY-CHINA FRIENDSHIP GROUP HOLDS NATIONAL CONGRESS

OW111702Y Peking NCNA in English 1652 GMT 11 Feb 78 OW

[Excerpts] Stockholm, 10 Feb (HSINHUA)--The Norway-China Friendship Association (NCFA) held its sixth national congress in Oslo recently, according to a report from there. The congress summed up the work of the association in 1977, adopted tasks for 1978 and elected a new national board with Kjetil Krane retaining chairmanship. A press statement issued by the association said that an important discussion at the congress dealt with the association's political line for friendship work. Everyone agreed that it is of great importance to reach all friends of China and other interested parties, thus promoting friendship as broadly as possible. 1978 marks the tenth anniversary of the association. It will arrange more tours to China and the association's paper CHINA AND WE will be published eight times in 1978.

According to a press statement of the congress, the NCFA now has seven branches and approximately three thousand members. To enroll new members will be one of the association's major tasks in 1978. Present at the congress were also representatives of the Swedish-Chinese and the Denmark-China friendship federations.

Chinese Ambassador to Norway Liu Shu-ching attended a banquet given by the Oslo-branch of the NCFA.

ROMANIAN GROUPS FETE EMBASSY OFFICIALS IN BUCHAREST

OW101342Y Peking NCNA in English 1311 GMT 10 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Bucharest, 9 Feb (HSINHUA)--Chinese Ambassador Li Ting-chuan and other diplomatic officials of the Chinese Embassy were the guests of honour at a cocktail party given jointly by the Romanian Institute for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Romanian-Chinese Friendship Association today.

Ion Popescu-Puturi, member of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and chairman of the Romanian-Chinese Friendship Association; Stefan Pavel, member of the party Central Committee and vice-chairman of the association; Alexa Harel Ambie, deputy head of a department under the party Central Committee; Constantin Vancea, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and Ion Petru Botar, secretary-general of the Institute for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, attended the cocktail party.

Proposing toasts at the party, Comrade Popescu-Puturi and Ambassador Li Ting-chuan greeted the steady growth of the friendship and cooperation between the two parties, two countries and two peoples. They also drank to the health of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Hua Kuo-feng. The party proceeded in a warm and cordial atmosphere.

ENVOY HOSTS BANQUET FOR YUGOSLAV DELEGATION DEPARTING FOR PRC

OW101340Y Peking NCNA in English 1310 GMT 10 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Feb (HSINHUA)--Chinese Ambassador Chang Hai-feng was the host of a banquet here this evening to send off a Yugoslav Government delegation on a visit to China. The delegation, led by Berislav Sefer, vice-president of the Federal Executive Council, will pay a goodwill visit to China. The banquet proceeded in an atmosphere of warmth and amity.

TITO RECEIVES KOREAN WORKERS PARTY DELEGATION

OW111325Y Peking NCNA in English 1213 GMT 11 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Feb (HSINHUA)--Yugoslav President Tito today received the delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea led by Kim Yong-nam, alternate member of the Political Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee. He had a friendly conversation with the Korean guests.

The Yugoslav news agency TANJUG reported that at the meeting, Kim Yong-nam informed President Tito of the views and actions of President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in seeking a solution which would enable the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

President Tito expressed full understanding of and support for the efforts invested by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people as a whole towards a peaceful and democratic reunification of Korea.

President Tito also discussed Yugoslav activities, as well as non-aligned activities aimed towards settling a number of current international problems.

LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE HOLDS PLENARY SESSION

OW101910Y Peking NCNA in English 1811 GMT 10 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Feb (HSINHUA)--The 10th Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) called its fifth plenary session here today. Authorized by the LCY President Josip Broz Tito, Edvard Kardelj, member of the Presidency of the LCY Central Committee, presided over the session. Stane Dolanc, secretary of the Executive Committee of the Presidency of the LCY Central Committee and chairman of the Preparatory Committee of the 11th congress, spoke at the session.

The session passed the fundamental theses for preparing the positions and documents of the 11th Congress of the LCY and decided that the LCY 11th Congress will be held here in June this year.

In his report, Dolanc referred to the task of the LCY 11th Congress. The forthcoming congress will "analyze and make appraisals for the activity and growth of the LCY between the two congresses and affirm the LCY policy regarding the urgent task of continuing socialist construction and Yugoslavia's international activity."

Since the last congress, Dolanc said, "the socialist self-management society has gained immense achievements and accumulated new important experience in social and material development".

On the organizational development of the LCY since the 10th congress, he pointed out that in this period, the LCY has admitted about 700,000 new members. By the end of last year, the LCY had over 1,629,000 members, including about 500,000 members of working origin.

He added that as a leading and guiding force in the present stage of development of socialist self-management in our society, the LCY is always the centre of our thinking, discussion, decision and activity.

He stated: "So long as the mutual relations of the present world are still handled from the position of strength, then, the primary task for us Yugoslav Communists, is to consolidate and defend our freedom and independence and defend the great fruits of our country's revolution, particularly the unity and friendship among the people of all nationalities in our country, the social ownership and the democratic system of socialist self-management of our country. Since there are people who are trying to threaten the fruits of our revolution and democracy from without or within, then, it can be said with certainty that we will use all existing means to defend these fruits."

He continued: "In the preparatory work of the LCY 11th Congress and at the current session, we will attach particular importance to the question of economic development."

Reiterating Yugoslavia's foreign policy, Dolanc said: "In the struggle against imperialism, hegemonism and all other phenomena which ride roughshod over the peoples, we must continue to work hard in order to strengthen the unity of the non-aligned countries and the effective activity of the non-aligned movement."

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

EGYPT'S SPECIAL ENVOY DEPARTS PEKING AFTER STOP EN ROUTE HOME

OW131241Y Peking NCNA in English 1220 GMT 13 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 13 Feb (HSINHUA)--Deputy Prime Minister Hasan at-Tuhami, special envoy of Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat, left Peking for home by air this evening.

Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Ho Ying, Egyptian Ambassador to China A.A. Salim Tawfiq, Chon Myong-sui, ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to China, and diplomatic envoys of a number of countries to China saw the Egyptian deputy prime minister off at the airport.

Deputy Prime Minister at-Tuhami arrived in Peking on February 11 after his visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. During his stay in Peking, he had a cordial and friendly meeting with Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua. He also visited the Museum of Chinese History and air-raid shelters, toured sites of historical interest, and watched a performance by the Tungfang (oriental) Song and Dance Ensemble.

EGYPTIAN PRESIDENT AS-SADAT VISITS GREAT BRITAIN

OW101514Y Peking NCNA in English 1500 GMT 10 Feb 78 OW

[Text] London, 9 Feb (HSINHUA)--Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat paid a short visit to Britain today. He arrived at London's Heathrow Airport this morning from the United States after a 6-day visit and went into conference for an hour with British Prime Minister James Callaghan and Foreign Secretary David Owen to brief them on his talks with U.S. President Jimmy Carter.

Meeting reporters for a short time at the airport afterward, As-Sadat said his talks with Carter were "very frank". He also said the United States agreed to send Assistant Secretary of State A. Atherton on a new "shuttle mission" between Egypt and Israel.

Accompanying the president on the visit were Egyptian Foreign Minister Muhammad Ibrahim Kamil and Speaker of the Egyptian People's Assembly Sayyid Mar'i.

As-Sadat and his party left for West Germany after spending 3 hours at the airport.

Visits West Germany

OW101812Y Peking NCNA in English 1743 GMT 10 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Bonn, 10 Feb (HSINHUA)--Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat and West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt held talks in Hamburg yesterday.

At a press interview after the talks, the Egyptian president said that Schmidt had "consistently opposed the establishment of Israeli settlements on Arab territory."

Schmidt assured the Egyptian president that West Germany and eight other EEC countries supported As-Sadat's efforts for a peaceful settlement of the Middle East problem.

As-Sadat arrived in Hamburg from Britain yesterday.

PALESTINIANS PROTEST ISRAELI SETTLEMENTS IN WEST BANK

OW121718Y Peking NCNA in English 1650 GMT 12 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Damascus, 12 Feb (HSINHUA)--Palestinians in Jenin and Ramallah in the West Bank of the Jordan River demonstrated on Friday against the Israeli authorities' establishment of more settlements.

In Jenin, many students, shouting "Long live the Palestine revolution" and "The Arabs should close their ranks", joined in the mass demonstrations despite obstruction by Israeli troops and police.

In Ramallah, the demonstrators fought back against repressive Israeli troops and police with stones and bottles.

The protest wave was touched off by the Israeli authorities' announcement at the end of last month of establishing three new settlements around Nablus. On February 3, Palestinian youth and students and other people from all walks of life in Nablus held protest demonstrations. Palestinian masses all over the West Bank immediately responded.

In Khalil, the demonstrators strongly denounced Israel's fascist measure of forbidding non-Jews to tour outside the West Bank. They handed the Israeli authorities a protest note, demanding that this fascist policy be renounced at once.

SENEGALESE PRESIDENT RECEIVES MEDICAL TEAM

OW121536Y Peking NCNA in English 1523 GMT 12 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Dakar, 12 Feb (HSINHUA)--Senegalese President Leopold-Sedar Senghor received all members of the Chinese medical team yesterday evening at Ziguinchor, capital of the region of Casamance, and had friendly talks with them. President Senghor expressed his satisfaction with the work of the Chinese team in Senegal and acclaimed the achievements made by China.

SOMALI INFORMATION MINISTER HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

OW101552Y Peking NCNA in English 1509 GMT 10 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Mogadiscio, 9 Feb (HSINHUA)--Somali Minister of Information and National Guidance Abdi Kassim Salad Hassan called "attention of world opinion to the danger of war instigated and directed in the Horn of Africa by the Russians and their allies" at a press conference here today. He said that the Soviet Union has deployed in the Horn of Africa tanks, artillery and war planes. The combined Russo-Cuban attack was aimed at invading the northern part of the Somali Democratic Republic including the town of Hargeisa and the port of Barbera.

He enumerated the following facts to show the large-scale Russo-Cuban involvement in the conflict in the Horn of Africa: (A) Operation orders intercepted are entirely given in Russian and Spanish; (B) it has been confirmed that the Russians, Cubans and their allies have taken up the role of combatants and manning mechanized vehicles, aircraft, artillery and so on in the war; (C) the dead bodies found and armours were either Russian or Cubans; (D) reliable sources have confirmed that Cuban military personnel are flowing into the Horn of Africa by the thousands.

The minister said: "The Somalis are ready to sacrifice their lives for every inch of their land and the Somali Democratic Republic will mobilize all its available manpower and resources to defend its sovereignty."

He added: "The Somali Democratic Republic is fully conscious that peace is the only alternative to the present situation in the Horn of Africa and, as such, reiterates its policy of peaceful coexistence and friendship with all nations."

SOMALIA ENVOY SAYS SOVIET GENERAL IN ETHIOPIA

0W111337Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1325 GMT 11 Feb 78 0W

[Text] Peking, 11 Feb (AFP)--Former Soviet top military adviser to Somalia, General Gregoriy Gregoriyevich Barisov, is commanding "foreign" forces fighting alongside Ethiopians and his orders in Russian have twice been picked up by Somali-backed forces, Mogadiscio's Ambassador to Peking Mohamed Ismail Kahim said here today.

The ambassador said the general had given instruction to his forces, basically Soviet and Cuban, successively in Harwo, northwest of Dire Dawa, and near to Harar, the ambassador said. [sentence as received] The general used the phrase "this is Barisov speaking" to identify himself to both air and land forces, the ambassador said, adding that Mogadiscio had confirmed his identity, as he had served there for several years.

Mr Kahin said China's policy was of nonintervention in Third World countries' conflicts, but did not formally deny Chinese military aid was going to Somalia. "China and Somalia speak a common language and share a common stand against hegemonism whether white or black," he said.

He said Soviet pilots were in command of Mig 17, 21 and 23 aircraft on bombing missions, and Soviet soldiers were driving armoured vehicles on the two main fronts at Harar and Dire Dawa. Cubans were in command of the artillery, engineering and provided airport troops, he added.

Mr Kahin said China was very much concerned by Soviet intervention in the Horn of Africa.

SOMALI AMBASSADOR TO EGYPT, CRITICIZES SOVIET AGGRESSION

0W110949Y Peking NCNA in English 0757 GMT 11 Feb 78 0W

[Text] Cairo, 10 Feb (HSINHUA)--"We are now suffering an overt aggression planned and carried out by the Soviets," declared Somali Ambassador to Egypt Abdulrahim Abby Farah, according to a report by the Egyptian weekly AL-MUSAWWAR today.

In a recent interview with the weekly, he said: "This aggression is intended to chastise Somalia which has been bold enough to say 'no' to a superpower."

He stressed: "Somalia demands the exit of foreign troops led by the Soviet Union and asserts that unless these troops get out of Africa, there will be no genuine peace or stability." He pointed out that the Soviet Union also attempted to impose a permanent Soviet presence in the Red Sea, particularly at the Bab-el-Mandeb strait, and to threaten directly the Sudan, Egypt, the Gulf states and Saudi Arabia. The Soviet Union, he said, wished to establish a belt against the Arab Gulf states and Saudi Arabia.

BRIEFS

FARMING TEAM IN CONGO--Congo Minister of Rural Economy Marius Mouambenga on 24 January received members of the Chinese technical farming team which recently arrived in the Congo. This Chinese team will help the Congolese build a farming techniques center to popularize these techniques throughout the country. [Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 0800 GMT 3 Feb 78 OW]

WHEAT TO SENEGAL--Dakar, 9 Feb--Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy to Senegal Kuo Chin handed over to the Senegalese Government here today 1,000 tons of wheat which the Red Cross Society of China donated to the drought-stricken Senegalese people. Omar Coly, commissioner in charge of relief, received the Chinese Red Cross supplies on behalf of his government. At the handing-over ceremony, Kuo Chin, in the name of the Chinese Government and people, expressed profound sympathy to the victims of drought in Senegal. Omar Coly said that the Chinese food supplies will further strengthen the firm relations of friendship and solidarity between the peoples of Senegal and China. [Peking NCNA in English 0823 GMT 10 Feb 78 OW]

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

REPORTAGE ON EXPULSION OF SOVIET 'SPY RING' FROM CANADA

Jamieson Statement Cited

OW101644Y Peking NCNA in English 1628 GMT 10 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Ottawa, 9 Feb (HSINHUA)--Thirteen Soviet diplomatic officials engaged in espionage activities have been expelled from Canada by the Canadian Government.

Announcing this in the House of Commons this afternoon, Secretary of State for External Affairs Donald Jamieson said: "The Canadian Government had irrefutable evidence that all 13 had been involved in an attempt to recruit a member of the RCMP (Royal Canadian Mounted Police) in order to infiltrate the RCMP Security Service."

He pointed out that these Soviet diplomats were expelled for "engaging in inadmissible activities in violation of the official Secrets Act and, of course, of their status in Canada." "A strong protest has been conveyed to the Soviet authorities about these activities."

Jamieson noted that early in 1977 Soviet spies approached an RCMP member and offered him an unlimited sum of money to spy for them. Filmed instructions were passed to the RCMP member in a hollowed-out stick and a specially prepared package of cigarettes.

On the same day, an aide-memoire was sent to the Soviet Embassy here by the Department of External Affairs, requesting that four Soviet officials engaged in espionage activities leave Canada within 48 hours and seven persons are to leave by February 23.

The other two Soviet officials, who have left the country, will not be permitted to re-enter Canada.

The side-memoire says: "Since December 1976, the Canadian Government has discovered three incidents of Soviet intelligence attacks against Canada and has taken action against the Soviet officials concerned. Despite these warnings, the Soviet Union has continued systematically to use some of its officials in espionage activities directed against the security of this country." It was reported that the Soviet Embassy had 28 personnel. The 13 expelled included a counsellor, a first secretary, three second secretaries, a third secretary, employees and a "translator" of the International Civil Aviation Organization.

Soviet Spies 'Arouse Indignation'

OW111516Y Peking NCNA in English 1505 GMT 11 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Ottawa, 10 Feb (HSINHUA)--The discovery of a Soviet spy ring in Canada and its operations against the security of the country has aroused strong indignation and condemnation among Canadian Government officials, prominent figures and public opinion.

Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau said at a press conference today: "Naturally the discovery of the Soviet spy ring in Canada is a disturbing thing and an unfriendly act." "I don't think the KGB of the Soviet Union is going to dismantle its operation (in Canada), so this operation will probably continue spying on us and we will continue trying to prevent them." Referring to Canadian-Soviet relations, Trudeau said: "No doubt, it will be made more difficult by the discovery of this spy ring and the conduct of their spying activities."

Donald Jamieson, secretary of state for external affairs, warned at a press conference last night that if the Soviet Union retaliates by expelling Canadian diplomats in Moscow for the expulsion of 13 Soviet spies from Canada, more Soviet diplomats will be ordered out of the country on a "one-to-one" basis. Jamieson also cancelled an official visit to the Soviet Union in March "for obvious reasons."

During a debate in the House of Commons yesterday afternoon, leaders of the opposition parties were shocked by the revelations. Former Prime Minister John Diefenbaker suggested that "a closed session" of the parliamentary debate should be arranged immediately "so that we can discuss at length the seriousness of the threat against us." Edward Broadbent, leader of the New Democratic Party, said that "the activities undertaken by certain Soviet officials are extremely serious indeed." He suggested withdrawal of the Canadian ambassador from Moscow on a temporary basis.

The MONTREAL STAR said in an editorial today that the exposure of the Soviet spy apparatus is a big counter-espionage success for Canada. "Now everyone knows that the Soviet Union spies on us," it said.

NCNA Commentary

OW121852Y Peking NCNA in English 1822 GMT 12 Feb 78 OW

[NCNA correspondent's commentary: "TASS Statement Can't Erase Criminal Evidence"]

[Text] Peking, 12 Feb (HSINHUA)--The Soviet news agency TASS was authorized to make a statement on February 10 on the expulsion of 12 Soviet spies by the Canadian Government.

The statement alleged that these Soviet spies were expelled "on absolutely groundless charges of 'impermissible activities'." It even described the Canadian Government's expulsion of the KGB spies, who disguised as "diplomatic personnel", as "unfriendly actions" and as the "latest expression" by opponents of the relaxation of international tension and improvement of Soviet-Canadian relations" and so on and so forth.

People note that this sanctimonious "statement" from TASS dared not touch on the fact that these Soviet "diplomatic personnel" had been engaged in espionage activities in Canada. On February 9, Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs Donald Jamieson announced that these 13 Soviets had been involved in espionage activities in his country in violation of the basic norms guiding international relations. Early last year, they bribed a member of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) in order to infiltrate into the RCMP Security Service. At a press conference, Jamieson produced photos showing a hollowed-out stick and a specially prepared package of cigarettes for passing information and microfilms. Confronted by testimony of witness and material evidence, TASS still made such futile efforts to whitewash the Soviet crime by attacking Canada's expulsion of these Soviet spies as "groundless".

It is well known that the Kremlin's espionage activities in Canada have a long history and the Canadian authorities have served many warnings to the Soviet Union on this. In December 1976, for example, V. M. Vassiliev, assistant air attache of the Soviet Embassy in Canada, was asked to leave the country because of "activities incompatible with his diplomatic status" and declared "persona non grata". About two months later, L. G. Khvostantsev, a Soviet spy disguised as a "scientist", was deported because of his espionage activities incompatible with the "Soviet-Canadian scientific exchange" programme. At the same time, the Canadian Government warned Moscow in explicit terms that what Moscow had done would affect relations between Canada and the Soviet Union. Last July, in view of the fact that V. N. Smirnov, assistant naval attache of the Soviet Embassy in Canada, collected industrial information in Canada, the Canadian Department of External Affairs again warned that a number of Soviet personnel in Canada should not do what they "shouldn't be engaged in". People can see from this that the Canadian Government had already served its warnings in advance. The Soviet authorities, however, refused to show the slightest intention of mending their ways. The recent discovery of a Soviet spy ring by the Canadian Government is a proof of the KGB's intensified activities in Canada. The TASS statement cannot erase irrefutable evidence. Who are really the "opponents of the relaxation of international tension and improvement of Soviet-Canadian relations"? And again who have taken "unfriendly actions" "with obviously provocative aims"? The "latest expression" of the KGB activities in Canada serves as the best answer before public opinion.

COFFEE GROWERS CRITICIZE U.S. ECONOMIC AGGRESSION

OW111409Y Peking NCNA in English 1235 GMT 11 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 11 Feb (HSINHUA)--Representatives of coffee growers from Mexico, Guatemala and El Salvador described the United States manoeuvre to exaggerate coffee output and knock down its prices as an "economic aggression against the small countries and a bid to undercut their organisation and solidarity".

This charge was raised at a meeting held recently in Jalapa, Mexico, according to reports from that city. Present at the meeting were: Daniel Morales, commercial director of the Institute of Coffee of Mexico; Arturo Sandoval, director of the Guatemalan National Coffee Association; and Rene Machon, representative of the Company of Coffee of El Salvador.

Representatives of the three countries pointed out that the U.S. Department of Agriculture published recently the estimated world coffee output for 1977-1978 which is higher than the actual output. Its aim is to paint a picture of the supply exceeding the demand and thus to knock down the coffee price and protect its own interests.

It was reported that the U.S. move was the result of pressure exerted by the U.S. coffee processors, whose coffee stocks early this year had decreased to 100 thousand bags, compared with the usual 3 million bags.

Condemning the United States plot against the coffee-producing countries, the daily EL SOL DE MEXICO stressed that time has gone when the big imperialist powers could maneuver at will with products and prices in order to control the market. The community must oppose this new U.S. maneuver, the paper added.

VENEZUELA'S SUPPORT PANAMA'S 'JUST STRUGGLE'

OW101336Y Peking NCNA in English 1302 GMT 10 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Caracas, 9 Feb (HSINHUA)--Support for Panama's just struggle to recover its sovereignty over the Canal Zone was expressed by Venezuelan personages in local press yesterday.

Deputy Luis Esteban Rey, member of the Commission for Foreign Policy of the National Congress, said: "Latin America had expressed the hope that the canal would be under the sovereignty of the Republic of Panama." The problem of the Panama Canal, he pointed out, "is a source of trouble in the U.S.-Latin American relations, especially for those countries which regard the recovery of the sovereignty over this transoceanic waterway as an act of vindication with moral character."

Jose Herrera Oropeza, president of the Executive Committee of the National Movement in Defence of Panama, professor of international law of the Central University of Venezuela, said: "The new Panama treaty signed by the United States and Panama signifies that the Panamanian people have taken a step forward in their struggle to recover sovereignty." The Latin American people are duty-bound to expose to the press the stubborn attitude of certain Americans towards the ratification of the above-mentioned treaty and to stand firmly by the Panamanian people, he added.

Professor Demetrio Boersner, former director of the Institute of International Relations of the Central University of Venezuela, pointed out: The public opinion of Latin America should form a front and bring home to the United States that the sub-continent of Latin America is defending the Panama treaty signed in 1977. Any modification of this treaty should improve it and not retreat from it, he said.

LEADERS DO MANUAL LABOR ON SPRING FESTIVAL DAY

OW101459Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1806 GMT 9 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 9 Feb--On the first day of the spring festival, members and alternate members of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee in places other than Peking and responsible persons of various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions all went to the forefront of production to perform manual labor and to spend the day with the workers, the poor and lower-middle peasants and shop workers who worked as usual on the festive day.

At noon on 7 February, Political Bureau members Su Chen-hua and Peng Chung went to the Shanghai No 3 Iron and Steel Mill and worked shoulder to shoulder with the workers in front of the furnace, from which sparks were flying. At the Chingho powerplant, Liaoning Province, Comrade Li Te-sheng, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee, chatted intimately with the workers who stayed at their production posts and encouraged them to implement with concrete actions the instructions issued by Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee on developing the power industry and, in this important year of grasping the key link and running the country well, to successfully play the "vanguard" role in developing the national economy at high speed. Comrade Chao Tzu-yang, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee, led cadres of the leading organs of the Szechwan Provincial CCP Committee on the morning of 7 February in unloading cargo from a train, carrying it on their shoulders and placing it in a warehouse at the Palichunang freight platform of the east station in Chengtu Municipality. They made one trip after another until they had emptied the train. They worked side by side with the workers in unloading and loading the train and chatted happily with them. A warm atmosphere of close unity prevailed in the cargo area.

Other provincial, municipal and autonomous regional responsible persons who worked and spent the spring festival day with the cadres, workers, poor and lower-middle peasants and shop workers were Hsieh Hsueh-kung, Liu Tzu-hou, Wang Chien, Yu Tai-chung, Tseng Shao-shan, Wang En-mao, Yang I-chen, Pai Ju-ping, Hsu Chia-tun, Wan Li, Tieh Ying, Liao Chih-kao, Chiang Wei-ching, Liu Chien-hsun, Han Ning-fu, Mao Chih-yung, Chiao Lin-I, Chiao Hsiao-kuang, Wang Lin, Li Chao-pai, Ma Ssu-chung, Ti Tzu-tsai, Wang Feng, Ma Li, An Ping-sheng and Jen Jung.

Many leading comrades of the various ministries and commissions of the central government also did manual labor and spent the spring festival day together with the masses at the forefront of production.

The struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four" has brought an entirely new look to the motherland. The warmth of the festival day prevailed in plants, villages and shops throughout the country over the past few days. Leading comrades of many provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions put on overalls and safety helmets and worked along with the workers at furnaces, in mine shafts, at railway stations or on docks. They modestly learned production skills from the workers. In the shops, many leading comrades warmly took care of customers and performed festival day supply work well just like ordinary shop assistants. Others led office cadres to the countryside or to water conservancy projects. They either took part in farm labor or visited the homes of commune members to wish old poor peasants or model workers a happy spring festival and to inquire about their living conditions.

The principal responsible persons of frontier minority nationality areas led office cadres and PLA commanders and fighters in working together with all nationalities. An atmosphere of working in unity among the people of all nationalities prevailed.

The masses and cadres were greatly inspired by these leading comrades taking part in productive labor at the grassroots units on the festive day. Many said: On spring festival day and during the holiday season, Chairman Hua visited the workers at Tangshan and the Capital Iron and Steel Mill, and the provincial (municipal and autonomous regional) leading comrades also worked side by side with us. Now that the leading cadres have carried forward the fine tradition of keeping in close contact with the masses, we must, under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, thoroughly expose and criticize the "gang of four," go all out for socialism and work hard to develop the national economy at high speed and fulfill the various fighting tasks set forth by the 11th National CCP Congress.

PEOPLE'S DAILY COMMENTATOR CRITICIZES 'SHAM LEFTISTS'

OW121511Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1152 GMT 12 Feb 78 OW

[Text of PEOPLE'S DAILY 12 February Commentator's article: "To Put an End to Chaos and Restore Order in Rural Areas, Sham Leftists Must Be Criticized," in connection with a news report under the headline "Waving the 'Leftist' Banner But Taking the Ultrarightist Road--See How the 'Gang of Four' Sabotaged the Movement To Learn From Tachai in Agriculture From the Situation in Lihsien County"]

[Text] Peking, 12 Feb--The third campaign to expose and criticize the "gang of four" is developing in depth. In the light of the actual situation, people on every front are settling accounts with the "gang of four" for the harm they caused. However, many comrades are not clear about the disasters which the "gang of four" brought to rural areas. An analysis of the problem of Lihsien County will enlighten these comrades who still underestimate the harm done by the "gang of four" and their pernicious influence. This analysis will also help them distinguish between right and wrong, emancipate their minds, and enable them to boldly put an end to chaos and restore order.

Lihsien County is located in a mountainous area where fairly good natural conditions exist. For many years in the past, agricultural production kept developing in this county and the people led a comfortable life. However, after 1973 when the "gang of four" and their ilk laid their hands on this county, the mass movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture and build a Tachai-type county was seriously undermined. The class alignment was disrupted and the condition of the collective economy grew poor. Commune members went broke and were bogged down in a situation of "relying on the state for food, relying on relief supplies for clothing and relying on loans to start production." Despite this situation, the agent of the "gang of four" in Kansu described Lihsien County as a "Tachai-type county" and conspired to oppose Tachai by waving the red banner of Tachai. This not only brought great disaster to the people of Lihsien County but also confused them considerably. Therefore, it is necessary to clarify the matters confused by the "gang of four" in Lihsien County.

Since the beginning of the collectivization movement in the countryside, a struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines has continuously existed on the cardinal issue of consolidating and developing the collective economy or undermining and wrecking it. While pushing an ultrarightist line, the "gang of four" decked themselves out as "leftists."

They wore the Marxist cloak and chanted "revolutionary" slogans, but they actually worked for restoration and regression. While it was clear that they were fostering the capitalist force and dealing blows to revolutionary cadre and the poor and lower-middle peasants, they alleged that they were "criticizing revisionism" and "criticizing capitalism." While it was clear that they were exaggerating, giving unreasonable directions and deceiving both the party and the people, they said that they were "opposing right deviationism and breaking away from conventional practices." While it was clear that they were undermining the party's rural economic policy, they said that they were "enlarging the factors for communism" and "cutting off the tail of capitalism," and so on and so forth.

They totally destroyed the plans and policies formulated for us by Chairman Mao and created chaos in plants and in the countryside, yet they constantly talked about carrying out Chairman Mao's line. The "gang of four" took an ultraright road under the banner of "leftists." This was the most important characteristic of the "gang of four" in practicing revisionism under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The situation in Lihsien County has shown us that the counterrevolutionary double-dealing tactics of the "gang of four" in following the rightist road while pretending to be "leftists" is more deceptive than other revisionist lines in the past. If we don't completely tear off their camouflage as sham leftists, we will not be able to see their ugly ultrarightist faces. If we don't thoroughly criticize their sham left slogans one by one, our talk about ending chaos and restoring order will be only empty words.

The party's current economic policy for the countryside is in accord with the present level of agricultural production in our country and the level of understanding of the masses. It is a guarantee for consolidating and developing the collective economy and an effective weapon in promoting the enthusiasm of the masses.

However, when the "gang of four" ran amuck, those who implemented the party's policies were charged with crimes and those who interfered with and sabotaged the party's policies were commended. Doing things in accordance with the party's policies was called practicing capitalism, while undermining the party's policies was called practicing socialism. They completely reversed right and wrong.

The "gang of four" were smashed over a year ago, but some people are still intimidated by their past labeling and bludgeoning. Some people, influenced by the "gang of four," still cannot clearly distinguish between right and wrong. They still feel nervous when they talk about the party's policy and cannot implement it confidently. This situation tells us that in order to end chaos and restore order it is imperative to criticize the sham "left" nature of the "gang of four." This is a necessity in deepening the movement to expose and criticize the "gang of four" and in building Tachai-type counties throughout the country.

Removing the sham "left" camouflage of the "gang of four" and exposing their ultrarightist faces is an arduous struggle. We must conscientiously study Chairman Hua's important instructions, wholly and completely understand Mao Tsetung Thought and the plans and policies formulated by Chairman Mao for us, draw a clear line of demarcation between the truth of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and the fallacies of the "gang of four" and rectify all those points the gang turned upside down with regard to questions of right and wrong in theory, ideology and line.

RED FLAG CARRIES MAO CHIH-YUNG ARTICLE ON POLITICAL POWER

HK120300Y Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 9 Feb 78 HK

[Excerpts from article by Mao Chih-yung, first secretary of the Hunan Provincial CCP Committee, published in RED FLAG No 2: "The Fundamental Way To Do a Good Job of Building Political Power Is To Link With the Masses"]

[Text] Wise leader Chairman Hua has pointed out: "To do a good job of building political power and to do a good job of the rectification and building of the leadership groups of the state organs at all central authorities and localities is an important aspect of grasping the key link in running the country well." Under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, we held the first session of the Fifth Hunan Provincial People's Congress in November 1977. People congresses in the various counties and municipalities are also being held one after another and are electing new revolutionary committees. This is of momentous significance for politically and organizationally consolidating and developing the victorious achievements of smashing the gang of four, strengthening proletarian political power and speeding up socialist construction.

In order to implement the strategic policy decision on grasping the key link in running the country well put forward by Chairman Hua, and to follow Chairman Mao's theory, line, principle and policy on building the state's political power, it is quite essential to further do a good job of building the revolutionary committees. Great leader and teacher Chairman Mao always paid very serious attention to building political power. Back in the period of the land revolution, Chairman Mao clearly pointed out: "All revolutionary struggles in the world are for seizing political power and consolidating political power." On the eve of winning victory in the whole country, Chairman Mao also profoundly pointed out: "For the victorious people, the dictatorship of the proletariat is an indispensable thing, like [words indistinct]." The revolutionary committee born in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution is a creation of the working class and people. As soon as the revolutionary committees appeared, Chairman Mao highly praised them and instructed us to build a revolutionary power organ with representative nature and with proletarian prestige. The reason Chairman Mao paid such serious attention to the issue of political power is because proletarian political power is the protective talisman of the people: Internally, it suppresses the resistance of the overthrown reactionary class. Externally, it guards against imperialist subversion and aggression. Political power at all levels also organizes the people's production and daily life. Not only must it mobilize and organize the masses to develop the national economy and build a powerful socialist state, it must also be concerned for the masses' well being and help them solve all their problems.

As an integral part of the superstructure of socialist society, the state's political power corresponds with the economic base, but there is also contradiction. So long as we follow Chairman Mao's great theory on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, seriously solve the contradiction between them and do a good job of building political power, we can enable the superstructure to conform even better with the development of the socialist economic base, consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and build socialism with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

Therefore, proceeding from the level of the basic theory and practice of Marxism-Leninism concerning the state, we must enhance our spontaneity for strengthening the building of political power. Our party has gone through a fierce class struggle with the gang of four centering on whether to consolidate or to overthrow the proletarian political power. Proceeding from their need of restoring capitalism, the gang of four engaged in conspiratorial activities of usurping political power at all levels of the state and localities. They greatly hated proletarian political power and babbled that it was necessary to thoroughly improve the dictatorship of the proletariat so as to change the dynasty. They also greatly hated the newborn revolutionary committees at all levels and tried by every way possible to slander and sabotage them.

When our province's revolutionary committee was established, Chiang Ching noticed the participation of comrades, including Hua Kuo-feng, who loyally implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and cursed that the Hunan Provincial Revolutionary Committee was an old conservative committee. The bourgeois factional force of the gang of four in Hunan frantically engaged in conspiratorial activities of usurping and seizing power and openly declared that they indeed wanted to seize power, take over the administration and grasp the supreme leadership. They said that a tough leadership group must be strong and urgent in action; that as in playing basketball, it was necessary to frantically grab as soon as the game begins; and that like seeing a film without an admission ticket, it was necessary to get in as many as possible.

Due to the interference and sabotage of the factional force of the gang of four in Hunan, some of the revolutionary committees were seriously impure in organization, ideology and work style; damaging their prestige; they could not very well give play to their proper role. Since the smashing the gang of four, we have dug out the big root of evil that harmed the revolutionary committees. This has eliminated the obstacle to strengthening the building of the proletarian political power. However, we must not underestimate the pernicious influence of the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of the gang of four in political power at all levels. At the same time, fundamentally speaking, the struggles between the two classes and two lines on the issue of political power are protracted throughout the entire historical period of socialism.

At present, our country's socialist revolution and construction has entered a new historical period. The political organs at all levels shoulder the great historical mission of mobilizing and organizing the people and masses to work hard to build our country into a powerful and modern socialist state. Therefore, we must thoroughly eradicate the pernicious influence of the gang of four and further strengthen the building of political work.

Chairman Mao taught us: "The most fundamental thing in transforming the organs of state is to link with the masses." This instruction of Chairman Mao's has clearly and sharply put forward the issue from the base point; that is, the nature of proletarian state political power and the need for preventing and opposing revisionism. It is a development of Marxist-Leninist theory on the state and points out the orientation for us to do a good job in building political power.

Since the holding of our province's people's congress, there have been many things for the revolutionary committee to do. The most important thing, however, is to grasp close links with the masses--the most fundamental thing--and do a good job of building ideology and work style.

Our country's political power is based on the dictatorship of the proletariat of the working class exercised through the leadership of the Communist Party on the foundation of the worker-peasant alliance. It represents the interests of the people. Therefore, all political power organs must maintain frequent and close ties with the people. This is the fundamental hallmark that differentiates the proletarian political power from the political power of all exploiting classes.

The great prestige of the proletarian political power comes from the masses. Whatever we do, we can only achieve it with the party and government mobilizing and organizing the masses. Without the active participation of the masses, we cannot do anything. Without close ties with the people, it is impossible for us to exercise effective dictatorship over the enemy, impossible for political power to be stabilized and impossible for us to fulfill the tasks of socialist construction.

All of the fine traditions and work style of political power organs created and nurtured by Chairman Mao in protracted revolutionary struggle have enabled the people's government to consistently link with the masses like flesh and blood. In the years of revolutionary war, despite the frequent battles and urgent tasks and dangerous environment, the cadres of the people's government always took root among the masses.

This was indeed the fish and water relationship with the masses which we relied on to defeat the enemy and develop production. The cadres and masses were happy; the political power organs were thriving; and the bases expanded daily.

In the socialist revolution, Chairman Mao summed up the historical experiences of the dictatorship of the proletariat in order to insure that our country would never change her political color. He established for the first time the great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. Chairman Mao also continuously and sincerely educated the whole party and the leadership cadres of the government organs at all levels: "We must be vigilant, we must not give rise to the style of bureaucratism and must not form an aristocratic stratum divorced from the people." Our party has also stipulated a series of important measures for cadres to participate in collective productive labor. This prevents the cadres from being divorced from the masses.

The gang of four and their factional force in Hunan frantically countered Chairman Mao's teachings, made use of that part of power which they had seized to do all kinds of evil things, damaged our party's fine work style and seriously sabotaged the ties between the revolutionary political power and the masses. Through the struggle to deeply expose and criticize the gang of four, to do a good job of rectifying the party and work style, to rectify the leadership groups and to rectify the organs, we must effectively revive and carry forward the fine tradition of political power organs closely linking with the masses.

Proceeding in everything from the interests of the people and wholeheartedly serving the people are the sole objectives of our political organs at all levels and the starting points of all our actions. Only by truly solving this fundamental issue of standpoint and world outlook can the work personnel of the state organs spontaneously persist in Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and dare to resist the erroneous line. They must always put the people's interests in first place and mix with the people.

Our wise leader Chairman Hua is the brilliant example of wholeheartedly serving the people. He knows most completely the desires and demands of the people.

Under all circumstances, in accordance with the objective of seeking the interests of the people, representing the people's fundamental interests and being concerned for the sufferings of the masses, he is leading the masses to advance along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. In 1958, under the illumination of the general line of socialism, the people throughout the country were high in spirit and worked hard to build socialism. However, Liu Shao-chi took the opportunity to whip up a gust of evil wind, seriously damaging the interests of the people. It was precisely at this moment that Chairman Hua went deep into the basic-level units to obtain a clear picture of production in the countryside and the masses' daily life. He accurately estimated real grain output and made proper arrangements concerning the masses' production and daily life, notwithstanding the evil wind of empty boasting whipped up by Liu Shao-chi.

Later, Liu Shao-chi, Peng Te-huai and company maliciously attacked the general line, the "Great Leap Forward," and the people's communes and slandered that the situation was completely black. In face of the challenge from rightist opportunists, Chairman Hua went among the masses, breathed the same air as the masses, shared their joint destiny, established Maotien, the progressive typical example which determinedly followed the spirit of the Great Leap Forward, and personally wrote the article: "The Value of Working Up Drive." He taught the cadres and masses to have not only high revolutionary fervor but also a strict scientific attitude and to work up real drive, not false drive. This proletarian revolutionary principle of Chairman Hua's fundamentally represented the interests of the people and was praised by the great leader Chairman Mao.

In 1965, when Chairman Hua led the construction of the Shaoshan irrigation area, he always thought of the masses. He not only made careful plans to make use of barren land to build farmland and to increase the area of farmland by 1,500 mou for the masses in the irrigated area, but was also extremely considerate toward them. He even thought of building small bridges over the channels and wharves for washing clothes and [word indistinct]. This provided conveniences for the masses' labor and daily life.

The poor and lower-middle peasants said gratefully: "Chief Commander Hua has thought of even this kind of trivial thing. He is really wholeheartedly serving the people."

The gang of four and their factional force in Hunan seized all power and sought all interests they could lay their hands on. In order to seek the private interests of particular gangs, factions and individuals, they frantically engaged in conspiracy and intrigue, speculation and running various businesses and did all kinds of evil and ugly things. Whenever they had seized some power, they lorded it over the people and rode over the people's heads. Poisoned and influenced by the gang of four, some comrades in the revolutionary ranks also weakened their ideology of serving the people and always placed their individual interests ahead of the interests of the people. They even adopted some illegal tricks to seek private interests, becoming seriously divorced from the masses. This is worthy of our serious attention.

We must continue to determinedly conduct education in line and education in the revolutionary tradition for the work personnel of the state organs. Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the instructions and practice of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee have represented in concentrated form the fundamental interests of the people. We must unswervingly implement them.

Only by so doing can we truly and wholeheartedly serve the people. The brilliant revolutionary practice of Chairman Mao, of Premier Chou and of Chairman Hua has greatly educated and encouraged the cadres. This is the brilliant example for us in wholeheartedly serving the people.

In 1968, soon after the establishment of our province's Revolutionary Committee, under the leadership of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, we set up study courses in Shaoshan to train the cadres by rotation all year round and organized the cadres to visit and study at the memorial sites of Chairman Mao's revolutionary activities. Through training by rotation and study, many comrades strengthened their concept of wholeheartedly serving the people, enhanced their awareness of continuing the revolution and were welcomed by the masses. We must determinedly follow such effective methods.

To closely link with the masses, the political power organs must persist in the work method of seeking truth from facts and in the mass line. In the past few years, the metaphysics and idealism of the gang of four were running rampant. The habits of lying and talking empty words, sabotaging democratic centralism, labeling others and punishing others were also running rampant. Due to their interference and sabotage, subjectivism and metaphysics among some of our comrades were not decreasing but increasing. The style of seriously investigating and studying objective things and formulating concrete principles, policy and measures in accordance with the actual situation were not increasing but were decreasing. The bourgeois ideology and work style of lording it over the people, refusing to consult with the masses, pursuing only form, refusing to talk about actual effects, reporting only good news, not bad, or even making false reports and causing real harm while seeking sham fame still exist in varying degrees. They have damaged not only the prestige of the party and government but have also damaged the relations between the party and government on the one hand and the masses on the other and harmed the masses as well as themselves. Such incorrect work styles must be resolutely corrected.

Seeking truth from facts and following the mass line is the concrete embodiment of dialectical materialism and historical materialism and is the fundamental method for the revolutionary political power organs to do their work. Chairman Mao pointed out: "All the correct tasks, policies and work styles conform with the demands of masses at that time and in that place and are linked with the masses. All the incorrect tasks, policies and styles of work do not conform with the demands of the masses at that time and in that place and are divorced from the masses." We have come to know in depth: Whenever we follow Chairman Mao's teaching "coming from and going to the masses" to do our work, we can obtain a clear picture of the situation and possess great determination and correct methods. We can thus reflect the desires and interests of the masses and are praised and welcomed by the masses. Otherwise, we will run into trouble and suffer.

In 1969, Lin Piao and Chen Po-ta engaged in "left in form, right in essence," preached "cutting off the capitalist tail" and sabotaged the economic policy in the countryside. At that time, Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, who presided over the work of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, went to the countryside on many occasions to make investigations. On the basis of grasping firsthand material, in accordance with the spirit of the work regulations of the rural people's communes personally formulated by Chairman Mao, he issued the proposal of the Hunan Provincial Revolutionary Committee on certain issues concerning current economic policy in the countryside and answered policy questions.

These included ownership, profits and distribution, principles for increasing production, and management, issues about which cadres and commune members were generally concerned to ease their minds and effectively mobilize the socialist activism of the cadres and masses. This enabled the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture to develop well throughout the province. Production in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline products and fish has steadily increased every year.

In order to continue to persist in the method of seeking truth from facts and in the mass line pioneered by Chairman Mao, since the holding of the provincial people's congress we have further adopted certain measures, stressing that it is necessary to seriously study the experiences of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemical Industries, streamline the upper levels, augment the basic-level units, resolutely overcome the "five too many," and effectively transform the style of the organs. It is also necessary to determinedly follow the system of transferring cadres from the organs at all levels, organise them into work teams and send them to the countryside and factories. We demand that principal leadership cadres from the province, prefectures and counties and the various fronts stay at selected points, with the exception of a small number of people who have to remain in the offices to handle routine work. They must conduct investigation and study, sum up experiences, solve problems, face the basic-level units and serve the basic-level units.

Work involving handling the people's letters and visits is an important channel by which political power organs can closely link with the masses. This must be grasped seriously and well. It is necessary to establish and put on a sound basis the system of having the principal leadership comrades at all levels personally read the masses' letters and receive the masses' visits. From the masses' letters and visits, we can discover and solve some problems that exist in our work.

The work personnel of the state organs must give play to the style of arduous struggle, and maintain the political nature of the proletariat. This is an important condition for closely linking with the masses. Following the teachings of Chairman Mao and the party Central Committee, many of our leadership comrades have always maintained the fine style of arduous struggle, worked carefully and lived arduously and modestly. The masses are comparatively well satisfied with them.

Arduous struggle is an heirloom of the revolution. Fear of hardship, caring only for enjoyment and talking about grandeur and extravagance denotes the bad style of the landlord class and bourgeoisie and is extremely distasteful to the masses. If the cadres of government organs get involved with these kinds of bad work styles, they will forget party discipline and state law, revolutionary tradition and the interests of the masses. This is bound to be opposed by the masses. Chairman Mao earnestly taught us: "The cadres at county CCP Committee level and above have [word indistinct]. The destiny of the state is in their hands. If they do not do a good job, become divorced from the masses and do not arduously struggle, the workers, peasants and students are justified in disagreeing with them." The gang of four followed a dissolute style of life and work and unscrupulously wasted the state's wealth. They were vampires who sucked the blood of the workers and the poor and lower-middle peasants. The masses hate them to the extreme. Therefore, it was unquestionably right to overthrow them.

We must not underestimate the effects of the evil style of the gang of four on some of our cadres. We must be resolute and exert great efforts to resolutely overcome them.

Through deeply exposing and relentlessly criticizing the gang of four, we must obtain a clearer picture of the dangers of this kind of bourgeois work style, effectively give play to the revolutionary and death-defying spirit of arduous struggle, and get rid of airs of bureaucracy, arrogance, and complacency and of the world outlook of shirkers and lazy men.

Of the seven factors of industry, agriculture, commerce, culture and education, the army, government and party, the party leads everything. Party committees at all levels must strengthen their leadership over political power and continuously rectify and build the political power organs in politics, ideology and organization. It is first necessary to make a success of the leadership groups of the political organs at all levels. We must establish capable revolutionary committees, which resolutely implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and principles and the policies of the party Central Committee, closely link with the masses, fight in unity and possess prestige among the masses. They must follow the five requirements for successors put forward by Chairman Mao and the three-in-one combination of the old, middle aged and young. Without such a fine leadership group, we cannot cultivate a force of cadres which wholeheartedly serves the people and energetically makes revolution day and night.

Through holding this provincial people's congress, we have elected to the revolutionary committee some progressive persons from among the workers, peasants, revolutionary soldiers, the revolutionary cadres and intellectuals, who are considered as outstanding elements by the masses, truly possess prestige among the masses and who have truly made contributions to socialist revolution and construction. We have purged those who frantically engaged in usurping party and state power, fought, smashed and looted and those whose notion was that those who have done well in causing uprisings should be made officials. The prestige and fighting ability of the revolutionary committees have been greatly enhanced.

To closely link with the masses and do a good job of building political power is a regular and protracted task. Under the leadership of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, we are resolved to hold high Chairman Mao's great banner, determinedly follow the line of the 11th national party congress, give play to the fine party tradition and work style, be modest and prudent, guard against arrogance and rashness, further do a good job of revolutionizing the political power organs, give full play to the role of the revolutionary committees at all levels, grasp the key link in running the province well, fight in unity and win new and still greater victories.

FUKIEN LEADER'S RED FLAG ARTICLE SCORES CAPITALIST TRENDS

HK130200Y Foochow Fukien Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 12 Feb 78 HK

[Text of FUKIEN DAILY 12 February and RED FLAG No 2 article by Comrade Liao Chih-kao, first secretary of the Fukien Provincial CCP Committee: "Give Free Rein to the Masses To Smash the Assualts of Urban and Rural Capitalist Forces"]

[Text] In his political report at the 11th party congress, wise leader Chairman Hua pointed out: "Safeguarding socialist public ownership and smashing the attacks of urban and rural capitalist forces involve intense struggle."

It is necessary to arouse the masses boldly and energetically in order to deal relentless blows at the appropriate time to embezzlers, speculators and all those engaged in illegal capitalist activities." In accordance with the instructions of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, in the light of the actual situation in Fukien and in connection with the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four, we have unfolded throughout the urban and rural areas of the province a struggle to hit at the sabotage activities of class enemies and at the assaults of capitalist forces. This has effectively smashed the frantic assaults of new and old bourgeois elements, safeguarded socialist public ownership, further stimulated the movements to learn from Taching in industry and from Tachai in agriculture, and developed the excellent situation in the urban and rural areas of the province. Practice has proved that Chairman Hua's instruction is completely correct and extremely important.

The Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao gang of four were the agents of the landlords, rich peasants, counterrevolutionaries, bad elements, and new and old bourgeoisie who wormed their way into the party. In order to overthrow our country's socialist system and restore capitalism, they made every effort to support and protect the assaults of capitalist forces in the urban and rural areas in a vain attempt to sabotage and wreck the socialist economy and throw socialist production into chaos. Hence, in the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four, choosing the appropriate moment to expose and criticize the various crimes of the gang of four and their confidants in supporting and protecting urban and rural capitalist forces and dealing resolute blows at the illegal activities of new and old bourgeois elements constitute major battle tasks.

In recent years, with the support and protection of the gang of four and their confidants, the situation of capitalism running rampant was rather serious in parts of Fukien. A handful of landlords, rich peasants, counterrevolutionaries, bad elements, and new and old bourgeois elements organized links between inside and outside and between the urban and rural areas, launching attacks on socialism. These reached a state of great frenzy. Some engaged in corruption and embezzlement, misappropriating and stealing large amounts of state and collective property. Some carried out illegal transactions in state materials and went in for speculation in a big way. Some made use of their powers to engage in malpractices, take bribes, and blackmail and extort people. Some started underground factories and shops and organized underground transport teams and contract labor forces, engaging in all kinds of criminal activities for sabotaging the state plans and socialist construction.

Under the frenzied assaults of capitalist forces, some factories and enterprises halted work and production and ran at a serious loss year after year. Certain factories and enterprises were controlled by a handful of bourgeois elements and thus degenerated and changed their nature. In some places free markets ran rampant and the position of commerce was under the control of a handful of speculators. In some rural areas and fishing areas, certain communes and brigades divided up the land and boats in order to go it alone, and also went it alone in sideline occupations. Some areas indiscriminately cut down the mountain forests, seriously sabotaging state resources. Hiring labor for exploitation and issuing high-interest loans and so on occurred in some places. Freaks and monsters crawled out to engage in feudal superstitions, openly organizing gambling. At one time, they made the atmosphere foul.

Due to the frantic assaults of capitalist forces, industrial and agricultural production were seriously sabotaged. Procurement plans could not be fulfilled. Revenue fell sharply.

This seriously affected the fulfillment of the national economic plans and the improvement of the people's living standards. The deluge of capitalism seriously corrupted a number of party members and cadres. Some people, hit by sugar-coated bullets, became prisoners of the bourgeoisie. Some became newborn bourgeois elements, doing all kinds of evil things. What a startling and shocking class struggle this is!

The facts of the fierce struggle in the past few years show that the gang of four were the political representatives and backers of the urban and rural capitalist forces, while the urban and rural capitalist forces were the social basis of the gang of four. In 1975, following the instructions of Chairman Mao and the party Central Committee, we carried out education in the party's basic line in the urban and rural areas throughout the province, criticized revisionism and capitalism, hit at corruption, embezzlement and speculative activities, corrected the capitalist trends of dividing up the land to go it alone, abandoning agriculture for commerce and so on, and also got to work to straighten out the enterprises, communes and brigades. This struggle arrested the sinister wind of capitalism and won back those positions which had been occupied by capitalism. It mobilized the socialist activism of the masses and promoted the development of industrial and agricultural production. The masses and cadres applauded this and resolutely supported it.

However, the gang of four and their confidants were furious at their ruination, feeling that it was digging their grave. They attacked unfolding education in the party's basic line as "pointing the spearhead downwards, punishing the rebels, dealing blows at newborn forces" and so on. They also carried out all kinds of sabotage activities. In February 1976, at a conference convened by the central authorities, Wang Hung-wen, Chang Chun-chiao and Chiang Ching stripped still further for action and slandered our province's actions in dealing blows at urban and rural capitalist forces and correcting the wind of going it alone as "the big bourgeoisie punishing the small bourgeoisie, making the people of Fukien suffer." They openly wanted us to apologize to those active counter-revolutionaries and elements engaged in corruption, embezzlement and speculation who had been punished and whose guilt was certain.

In accordance with the instructions of their masters, the gang of four's confidants and claws in Fukien openly complained on behalf of those counterrevolutionaries, embezzlers and speculators, and tried to get their verdicts reversed. They also forced their release from custody. After his release had been forced, one corrupt element, far from repaying all the money and materials he had embezzled, wildly shouted that he should be paid back the wages he missed during his imprisonment, at the rate of one and a half day's wages per day. Another big embezzler, after his release had been forced, had the gall to censure a responsible comrade of the county CCP Committee, saying: "What does it matter that I embezzled a few thousand yuan? Your fault is that you grasp everything else but fail to grasp the key link."

With the support of the gang of four and their confidants, these scoundrels went even further in their evil deeds and stepped up their efforts to counterattack in order to reverse verdicts. Some of them frenziedly carried out class revenge. Hence, in 1976 illegal capitalist activities became even more flagrant in the urban and rural areas of our province. The root of evil causing the capitalist deluge in some places in Fukien in recent years to be so serious is precisely the gang of four.

The gang of four and their factional network not only supported and protected urban and rural capitalist forces in launching frenzied assaults on socialism, but many of them also directly took part in all kinds of illegal capitalist activities, engaging in many criminal dirty dealings. These dual-skin tigers made up a considerable proportion of the gang of four's bourgeois factional network. They worked hand in glove with each other and closely colluded. The gang of four and their confidants resorted to all methods to support and protect new and old bourgeois elements in engaging in all kinds of illegal activities, while these bourgeois elements provided funds and materials for the gang of four's bourgeois factional network to carry out activities for usurping party and state power. Therefore, capitalist activities were particularly serious wherever factional activities were rampant. This shows that in order to thoroughly destroy the gang of four's bourgeois factional network it is necessary to deal blows at the illegal activities of urban and rural capitalist forces.

The above-mentioned shocking facts of class struggle show that in the great struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four it is extremely necessary, in the light of the actual situation, to choose an appropriate moment and concentrate a certain period of time and certain forces to give free rein to the masses to unfold the struggle to hit at the class enemies' sabotage activities and at the assaults of capitalist forces.

The province's struggle to hit at class enemies' sabotage activities and at the assaults of capitalist forces gradually unfolded after the busy summer reaping and sowing season of 1977 under the unified plan for the whole province. Previously, in connection with implementing the spirit of the National Railway Security Conference and while dealing hard blows at the sabotage activities of class enemies, we also cleaned up some corruption, embezzlement and speculation activities floating on the surface of society. Following the deepening of the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four, we achieved great success in investigation work. The factional network which had been run in Fukien for many years by the gang of four and their confidants started to collapse. In general, the class alignment became clear. Readjustment and strengthening of the leadership groups at all levels were also gradually carried out. This created excellent conditions for dealing blows throughout the province at the assaults of capitalist forces.

Due to the fact that conditions varied in different places and units, the timing of specific arrangements also varied. In regard to the whole province, although this struggle has not been in progress long, the achievements scored have been outstanding. This campaign was hit at the reactionary social foundation of the gang of four and their factional network. It has facilitated the unfolding of investigation work and the smashing of the gang of four's bourgeois factional network, and effectively stimulated the movement to expose and criticize the gang of four. This campaign has smashed the criminal activities of new and old bourgeois elements, safeguarded socialist public ownership, stabilized order in society, benefitted the mobilization of the socialist activism of the cadres and masses and the strengthening of the ideological and organizational building of the leadership groups at all levels, and greatly stimulated the implementation of Chairman Hua's strategic policy decision on grasping the key link in running the country well. As a result, a remarkable all-round turn for the better has occurred in industrial and agricultural production in the province within a short period of time.

The province's grain production in 1977 set a new record, while the total value of industrial output showed a comparatively great increase over the previous year. The province overfulfilled the revenue plan ahead of schedule.

Order in society became more and more stabilized and the atmosphere was transformed. An excellent situation of prosperity appeared everywhere. The demand of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee to achieve initial success in 1 year in grasping the key link in running the country well has been victoriously realized.

As a result of the experience gained in this period of struggle, our main appreciation is that it is necessary to firmly grasp exposure and criticism of the gang of four--the key link--and closely combine the struggle to hit at urban and rural capitalist forces with investigating the people and events connected with the gang of four's conspiratorial activities for usurping party and state power and with smashing the bourgeois factional network. The gang of four closely colluded with the urban and rural capitalist forces. Hence, the struggle to hit at capitalist forces and investigation work are two things and are also one thing. The two are closely connected and stimulate each other.

Chinchiang and Putien prefectures in Fukien are places which were seriously sabotaged by the gang of four. Capitalism was seriously rampant there. These prefectures unfolded the struggle to hit at capitalist forces at a suitable time and closely linked it with investigation work. As a result both the struggle to hit at capitalist forces and investigation work have been done fast and well. These two seriously afflicted areas have rapidly advanced from great chaos to great order.

In some places, at the start, some comrades lacked sufficient understanding and simply regarded the struggle to hit at capitalist forces as an economic campaign. As a result, the movement could not develop in an all-round way. Later, they paid attention to this problem and rapidly developed the movement in an all-round way.

As a result of penetrating investigation work, we have exposed the local core figures and backbone elements of the gang of four's bourgeois factional network and beaten down their arrogance. This meant that the urban and rural capitalist forces lost their backers and found themselves in a desperate situation. As the masses put it: "When the tree falls, the monkeys scatter; when the gang fails, the clowns can be seen." At the same time, by hitting at urban and rural capitalist forces we have further exposed the core figures and backbone elements of the gang of four's bourgeois factional network. Some backbone elements who were very deeply hidden and skilled in doubledealing have been dug out precisely through exposing problems in the economic field. By hitting at the urban and rural capitalist forces we can further expose the criminal ambitions and ugly features of the gang of four and their bourgeois factional network, giving the masses a profound class education so that they can have still greater hatred for the gang of four and their bourgeois factional network. This effectively stimulates the development of the movement.

It is necessary to give free rein to the masses and combine the urban and rural areas, inside and outside and upper and lower levels to fight a people's war. By mobilizing the masses to the full, unfolding mass criticism, exposure and denunciation, and creating a powerful revolutionary atmosphere of frightening the enemy, we can fully expose all kinds of capitalist activities and succeed in hitting steadily, accurately and hard. In the struggle to hit at capitalist forces, all places have held large mobilization rallies or oath-taking rallies. At these rallies, some places have arrested and charged on the spot several seriously criminal elements against whom evidence is firm and who have refused to confess, or else ordered people with serious problems of corruption, embezzlement and speculation to undergo screening.

Party committees at all levels have publicly dealt in a timely way with a handful of bad persons interfering with and sabotaging the movement, who spread rumors, cursed and threatened the cadres, caused incidents and assaulted or murdered people in revenge. As for certain leading cadres who have suppressed the masses and hindered the movement, especially bad people who wormed their way into the leadership groups, readjustments and dismissals have been carried out in good time.

Political and legal departments at and above county level have held sentencing rallies at appropriate times, fully embodying the party's policies. In accordance with the law they have sentenced embezzlers and speculators whose crimes are serious and at whom the people's wrath is great. At the same time, they have selected typical case histories and launched the masses' awareness.

These measures have played a very good role in supporting and encouraging the masses' fighting spirit and in frightening and disintegrating the enemy. However, in some places, some of the masses who were long oppressed by the gang of four and their confidants have worries of various kinds. Some fear that the movement cannot be carried out in a thorough way and that reversals may occur. Some fear that the snakes will not be beaten to death and will bite. The leadership at all levels should carry out patient persuasion work and adopt decisive measures to mobilize and support them in rising up to struggle. There are also some people who are worried because they were affected by the sinister wind of capitalism. They are afraid of getting involved and of being unable to make a clean breast of things. It is necessary to carry out more meticulous ideological work and teach them to draw clear lines of demarcation, lay down their burdens and plunge into the battle. When these people are mobilized, they always provide much important information and clues.

In short, we should firmly rely on the great majority of the masses and cadres, pay attention to the party's policies, help more people by educating them and narrow the target of attack.

In the struggle we must hit at the class enemies' sabotage activities and also solve problems of capitalist trends among the people. This is an important task for consolidating and developing socialist public ownership. This problem involves a lot of people; the situation is complex, and the sense of policy is strong. We must be extremely serious and cautious in order to handle it well.

While concentrating on hitting sabotage activities of class enemies, we must actively step up education in the party's basic line for the masses and cadres. In connection with the struggle to expose and criticize the counterrevolutionary crimes of the gang of four and their bourgeois factional network, we should adopt all effective forms to teach the masses to distinguish between socialism and capitalism and to understand from their own experiences and appreciation the great truth that only socialism can save China, and to be firmly resolved to follow the socialist road.

While correcting problems in some communes and brigades--e.g., dividing up the land to go it alone, going it alone in sideline occupations and abandoning agriculture for commerce--strengthening the management of industry and commerce in the towns, and straightening out the markets, we must actively adopt the method of education and criticism and guide the masses to eliminate capitalist tendencies, correct the management orientation of the enterprises, communes and brigades, and further consolidate and expand the socialist position in the urban and rural areas.

In solving problems of the struggle between the socialist and capitalist roads, we must strictly distinguish between and correctly handle the two different kinds of contradictions and seriously implement the party's policies. Sabotage activities of urban and rural capitalist forces, including serious corruption, embezzlement and speculation, come under the category of contradictions between the enemy and ourselves. We must hit hard at them. Ordinary problems of capitalist trends come under the category of contradictions among the people, and we should mainly adopt the method of criticism and education and carry out meticulous political and ideological work. As for rural capitalist trends such as dividing up the land to go it alone and going it alone in sideline occupations, we should mainly rely on the methods of stepping up education and enhancing people's awareness to solve them. However, we should deal severely with the ringleaders in scheming at going it alone. We must deal resolute blows at class enemies who incite people to go it alone. Acting in this way is beneficial for winning over and uniting the great majority, disintegrating the enemy, and isolating and dealing blows at a handful of the most stubborn restorationist forces.

In the struggle we must persistently adhere to the principle of grasping revolution and promoting production and stimulate the development of the mass movements to learn from Taching and Tachai. The ceaseless victories in hitting at urban and rural capitalist forces have greatly mobilized the socialist activism of the masses and cadres. We must in a timely way guide the masses' activism into working hard to build socialism and organize it into the great mass movements to learn from Tachai and Taching. We must work out production and construction plans in the light of local conditions, display the spirit of Taching and Tachai, overcome the various difficulties caused by the gang of four's interference and sabotage, and rapidly promote industrial and agricultural production.

In view of the gang of four's interference and sabotage, we must adopt effective measures to implement the party's economic policies. In the rural areas, we must seriously implement the principle of taking grain as the key link and of insuring all-round development. While vigorously grasping grain production, we should actively develop diversification and strengthen the collective economy of the people's communes in order to establish a strong material base for socialist public ownership.

Our wise leader Chairman Hua pointed out: In his instructions on work in Fukien: "It is always the case that places which have been gravely sabotaged can achieve rapid improvement so long as their line and methods are correct, they mobilize the positive factors and fully launch the masses." Chairman Hua's instruction has given us tremendous encouragement and strength and has also pointed out the orientation for advance, since the smashing of the gang of four, under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua and with the vigorous support of the PLA Fukien front, we have achieved a certain degree of success in work. The situation is getting better and better. In the new year we will hold high Chairman Mao's great banner, unwaveringly and closely follow Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, tightly grasp exposure and criticism of the gang of four--the key link--speed up our efforts and strive for new victories in socialist revolution and construction.

KYODO: NATIONAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS MAY BE DELAYED UNTIL MARCH

OW110839Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0747 GMT 11 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Peking 11 Feb (KYODO)--Authoritative Chinese sources have disclosed that a national scientific congress would be held in Peking later this month as the most important meeting for the four-point state modernization plan, according to informed sources here. As a result, the holding of the Fifth National People's Congress (parliament) may be delayed a little longer than earlier expected--probably at the end of this month at the earliest or in March, the sources predicted.

The scientific meeting had been forecast by party Chairman Hua Kuo-feng in his report to the 11th party congress and also announced by the party Central Committee last September. But its opening date remains to be announced.

In an apparent preparation for the coming meeting, delegates from 45 academic societies met a week ago and decided their action programs for the new year, the sources said. The informed sources also believe that the definite schedule for the national scientific congress was finalized after the recent visits to Burma and Nepal by party deputy Chairman Teng Hsiao-ping.

Major subjects for discussion at the meeting are expected to be the summing up of campaigns in scientific and technological fields against the purged "gang of four" and the adoption of a long-term scientific modernization program.

While predicting the delay in the schedule for the National People's Congress, the sources also said the Chinese press has not yet announced the completion of a delegates' conference in Kiangsi Province.

AFP: MING PAO SAYS KANG SHENG MASTERMINDED GANG

OW120646Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0636 GMT 12 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Hong Kong, 12 Feb (AFP)--The real mastermind behind the "gang of four" was Kang Sheng, the late Politburo member and former advisor to the Cultural Revolution Group, the independent MING PAO reported here today.

This is the preliminary finding of a probe by the Peking authorities into the liaison activities between the late party theoretician and the gang led by Chiang Ching, widow of Chairman Mao, the report said, quoting an arrival from China. It said the probe has been going on for quite some time when Kang's widow, Tsao I-ou, was also not seen in public. The source was quoted as saying that Kang was one of the key planners of the Cultural Revolution in its early stage and that both Kang and Chiang Ching hailed from east China's Shantung Province. Kang was the introducer for Chiang Ching when she joined the Chinese Communist Party, the report said.

The report also cited the arrival as saying that Kang had informed Chairman Mao at several critical moments when the gang's activities went rampant, thereby forestalling the gang's untoward acts. The source was quoted as saying that when the gang of four was attacking Premier Chou En-lai, Kang had come to Chou's aid. This was why shortly after the smashing of the gang of four, the Peking leadership considered Kang as not an actual fellow traveller of the gang, the report said.

However, it continued, the recent probe into secret materials on the gang of four turned [up] secret liaison in conspiracy with the gang.

This then turned the tide of Peking authorities favourable assessment of Kang Sheng who is now considered as the important "behind-the-scene mastermind for the gang," the report said. The current investigation into the case of Kang Sheng has touched on not only his liaison with the gang but also his whole history, the report stated.

MING PAO REPORTS ON CRITICISM OF SAIFUDIN

HK101440Y Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 10 Feb 78 HK

[Unattributed "exclusive report": "Saifudin, Formerly Responsible for Sinkiang's Party and Government, Undergoes Criticism--Accused of Colluding With Soviet Revisionism and the Gang of Four"]

[Summary] "According to a reader of this paper who went to Canton before the spring festival, and who returned to Hong Kong on the afternoon of 9 February, Saifudin, alternate CCP Political Bureau member, former first secretary of the Sinkiang Regional CCP Committee and former chairman of the Sinkiang Regional Revolutionary Committee, is undergoing criticism. The large amount of material exposed by the cadres and masses show that there are three main charges against him:

"1. When he was in charge in Sinkiang's party and government work, he worked hand in glove with the Soviet revisionist authorities and conspiratorially disrupted Communist China's national unity and Mao Tsetung's line.

"2. He had business relations with the gang of four for a long time and worked in accordance with the gang of four's orders. After the downfall of the gang of four, he tried to cover up his misdeeds and destroy evidence that he harboured the gang of four's black elements in Sinkiang and did not implement the central authorities' directive on investigating the pernicious influence of the gang of four.

"3. For a long time he did not correctly implement the party Central Committee's nationalities policy, poisoned relations between nationalities, and tried to disrupt the policy of great revolutionary unity among the various nationalities. Before and after 1962, a large number of compatriots of Uighur nationality left Sinkiang and secretly entered the Soviet Union with the connivance of Saifudin. After the incident, he deliberately failed to judiciously handle it."

Cadres at all levels and the masses in Sinkiang, workers of the nationalities organs of the central authorities, and teachers and students of the Central Institute for Nationalities all energetically criticized Saifudin.

"It is said that the party Central Committee learned of Saifudin's behavior a long time ago. But due to Saifudin's involvement in the problems of minority nationalities, the party Central Committee did not begin the investigation at that time. However, the party Central Committee sent Wang Feng, who had been in charge of the central authorities' nationalities work, to Sinkiang to be Saifudin's deputy and to wield the actual power. Now the time has come for Wang Feng to take over all of Saifudin's posts.

"Saifudin is still being criticized by the masses. He still retains his alternate membership in the Political Bureau. Saifudin attended Peking's spring festival get-together held on 7 February as an alternate Political Bureau member. If materials and evidence amply prove that Saifudin is guilty, it is believed that he will be purged."

MINISTRIES CONDUCT SOCIALIST EMULATION CAMPAIGN

OW121202Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0120 GMT 9 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 9 Feb--The First Ministry of Machine Building, the Ministry of Textile Industry and the Ministry of Light Industry jointly sponsored a revolutionary emulation drive to learn from Taching. The emulation drive was a success because it set clear targets and laid down concrete measures for competition.

The revolutionary emulation drive to learn from Taching jointly sponsored by the three ministries began in July last year. With the revolutionary emulation drive as the motive force, the vast number of office cadres greatly improved their ideology and work style. They frequently left their offices to participate in manual labor, carry out investigation and study, sum up their experiences and grasp basic level model units. They warmly received visitors to their ministries on official business, improved work efficiency and raised their consciousness in studying revolutionary theories and learning professional skills. They are determined to revolutionize their own thinking as well as their organization by using the emulation drive as the impetus, thereby accelerating the development of the machine building, textile and light industries.

The salient features of the revolutionary emulation drive sponsored by the three ministries are inspection, summing up experiences and evaluation through competition. At the end of last September the various departments and bureaus of the three ministries summed up their experiences and made work evaluations for the third quarter of the year. In December the three ministries seriously launched an end-of-the -year campaign to sum up experiences and evaluate work evaluations. During the campaign the party organizations of the three ministries mobilized the masses to determine whether or not the promises made and the measures laid down at the beginning of the emulation drive were fulfilled and implemented, to sum up both positive and negative experiences and to select advanced collectives and individuals through evaluation. At the various sectional, departmental, bureau and ministry-level meetings to commend the advanced collectives and individuals, the vast number of cadres and workers were encouraged at seeing their own achievements and set targets for improvement when they discovered their deficiencies.

During the emulation drive, inter-unit competitions were also widely promoted between related departments and bureaus of the three ministries. Individuals in the secretariat departments, production departments, the scientific and technological departments as well as the scientific research and designing units of the three ministries repeatedly visited and learned from one another. They exchanged views and set conditions for competition according to the nature of the work of the various units. Besides the inter-unit competition between the various departments and bureaus, the mess halls, typing offices, hostels, nurseries, clinics and other logistic units also seriously promoted inter-unit competitions.

Both staff members and workers said that these inter-unit competitions achieved marked results because each unit knew exactly with whom they were competing and what the conditions and specific rules for the competition were.

In order to continue the emulation drive, the three ministries held a joint conference on 3 February to promote the second revolutionary emulation drive to learn from Taching. The conference summed up past experiences and set future emulation targets. Comrades of the First Ministry of Machine Building proposed that beginning 1 January this year all substandard products be excluded from the plant's output value and total output reports; that substandard products not be allowed to leave the plant; and that the plants guarantee the repair, exchange or return of any substandard product that has already left the plant. Comrades of the Ministry of Textile Industry proposed to vigorously promote the "Chiafeng style" of modestly learning from others and constantly perfecting production skills, to increase output and income and to eliminate losses caused by poor management. Comrades of the Ministry of Light Industry said that this year the ministry will strive to improve the quality of bicycles, light bulbs, cigarettes, batteries and matches, vigorously increase the output of paper and resume the production of well-known brands, thus making new contributions to a flourishing market.

AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY MINISTRY HOLDS FISH BREEDING CONFERENCE

OW121627Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0109 GMT 11 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Hefei, 11 Feb--In order to increase supplies of fresh fish to cities, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry recently held the fifth national on-the-spot conference in Hefei and Wuhsi municipalities on the development of fish breeding on the outskirts of cities.

During the past several years, many cities throughout China have made great efforts to expand fish breeding in their suburban areas and achieved marked success in this field. Statistics tabulated by 135 large and medium-sized cities show that during the past 4 years, they have turned suburban areas into high and stable yield fish pond areas with the equivalent to one-third of the total of similar fish ponds that existed in China in 1973 and fresh water fish output was one ninth of China's total in 1977. Fresh fish supplies to many cities have improved. In this connection, Hefei Municipality, Anhwei Province, can be cited as an example. This is a city which in the past entirely depended on outside supplies of fish because its fish breeding conditions were poor and people were indifferent. However, since 1974, as a result of four large-scale campaigns to develop fish breeding, some 6,600 mou of land on its outskirts have been converted into ponds insuring a high and stable yield of fish. In 1977 its fresh fish output increased by 127 percent over 1975. Furthermore, the amount of commercial live fish purchased by the state and supplied to Hefei city increased from 10,000 catties in 1973 to 450,000 catties in 1977.

Wuhsi Municipality, Kiangsu Province, is a city known for its long history of fish breeding. During the past 4 years, by digging more new fish ponds than planned, it has increased its fresh fish output by 52 percent. This has enabled the city to over-fulfill fish purchase quotas year after year and each city dweller to purchase an average of nine catties of fresh fish each year.

Huhan Municipality, Hupeh Province, has devoted the six winters and springs since 1971 to converting more than 40,000 mou of land on its outskirts into a vast fish breeding area. In the past 5 years, it registered an increase of more than 2 million catties in fresh fish a year and a considerable increase in live fish supplies to its urban area.

Since 1974, Harbin Municipality, Heilungkiang Province, has used dynamite to create fish ponds out of its ice-covered suburban area. Expansion of fish breeding in Harbin resulted in a 200 percent increase in fish output in 3 years, along with an increase in fresh fish supplies to the city.

Although the people on the outskirts of many cities have made progress in fish breeding, some problems still exist. These problems mainly stem from the not well-balanced development of fish breeding, low output per unit of land, a relatively low income from fish breeding and economic infeasibility. Other problems result from the fact that although conditions for fish breeding on the outskirts of some cities are good, quick efforts have not been made by them to convert their vast but idle water surface areas into fish breeding grounds.

In addition to analyzing the development of fish breeding in suburban areas, the conference summed up experience and reviewed past achievements in this field. It also discovered shortcomings and outlined tasks for the next 3 years.

The conference was attended by leading cadres and representatives from various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and nearly 100 big and medium-sized cities. The participants expressed their determination to make greater and effective efforts to do all work well in accordance with Chairman Hua's strategic policy decision on grasping the key link and running the country well. They also pledged to breed fish on a grand scale in suburban areas and meet the people's needs by supplying more fresh fish to market.

PLA PROVISIONS INDUSTRIES FULFILL JANUARY PRODUCTION PLAN

0W111001Y Peking NCNA in English 0750 GMT 11 Feb 78 0W

[Text] Peking, 11 Feb (HSINHUA)--The January production plan of the military provisions industries of the Chinese People's Liberation Army has been fulfilled ahead of schedule on the basis of the overfulfillment of last year's plan. The PLA Railway Corps, who overfulfilled their last year's plan by 22 percent, again overfulfilled their railway construction plan this January by 5 percent.

Braving freezing weather of 40 degrees below zero, armymen in the Greater Khingan Mountains, waded through knee deep snow to explode the frozen earth to dig up stone and sand for road paving.

On the Khorchin grassland, western Kirin Province, the fighters have dug trenches and worked underground to cast cement pipes and pre-fabricated bridge parts.

PLA men who are laying rails and building bridges on the Tsinghai-Tibetan Plateau and in the Gobi Desert are also shovelling snow and working at the frozen earth.

CONFERENCE ON SCIENTIFIC, EDUCATIONAL FILMS HELD

OW130842Y Peking NCNA in English 0700 GMT 12 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 12 Feb (XINHUA)--China's science and educational films are playing a part in the modernization of industry, agriculture, national defence and science and technology.

Wang Lan-hsi, vice-minister of culture [title as received], told a recent national conference on the subject that the popular demand for scientific knowledge is a natural outcome of the movement to modernise science and technology. He asked cinema workers to stick to the worker-peasant-armyman orientation in film-making, keep up with developments in the socialist revolution and construction and stay in tune with the pulse of the time.

Vice-Minister Wang Lan-hsi called for variety of theme and form, pointing out that in their struggle against nature and in the social struggle people want all kinds of scientific knowledge. He urged film workers to "try out new styles and forms and express their own unique artistic talents in their creative work." He said: "There should be free discussion of different views, artistic and theoretical." He called on writers and composers to study Marxist theories on literature and art, take part in class struggle, the struggle for production and the scientific experiment, integrate with workers, peasants and armymen and get the feel of the great creative power of the masses of people.

The films, he pointed out, must be strictly scientific. They should explain the phenomena of nature and society in terms of the objective laws of development according to the dialectical materialist and historical materialist viewpoint. The films should give simple, clear treatment to difficult matters, making them easily understood.

The conference reviewed the growth of China's science and educational films under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line on literature and art. In 1948, during the war of liberation, the northeast China film studio produced the first such film, "Prevention of Bubonic Plague". In 1952, to counter the U.S. imperialists' germ warfare, the film "Elimination of Germ Carrying Insects" appeared. By 1965, the country was producing an average of 100 science films a year.

The over 1,000 science and educational films produced so far include "Tachai Fields" which introduces advanced experience in agricultural production, "Hao Chien-hsiu's Method", on a young textile worker's innovation, "Mudflow" and "Peking Man". During the Cultural Revolution, many writers produced good works despite harassment by the gang of four. These films include "Mechanizing Mines", "The Universe", "Three Crops a Year", "Wild Life in Yunnan Province" and "Sea Tide".

ANHWEI MUNICIPAL COMMERCE BUREAU PROMOTES COAL PRODUCTION

HK130735Y Hofei Anhwei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Feb 78 HK

[Article by the Huainan Municipal Commerce Bureau CCP Committee: "Vow To Be Promoters of the Joint Coal Battle in Huainan and Huaipei"]

[Summary] Our commerce departments must vigorously support industrial and agricultural production and be promoters of developing the national economy. "Wise leader Chairman Hua has attached great importance to and shown great concern for the big joint battle of building the coal industry in Huainan and Huaipei. How to vigorously support the big joint battle of building the coal industry in Huainan and Huaipei and how to insure victory in this joint battle is a very glorious and arduous task of our commerce departments in Huainan Municipality." After discussion, our party committee is resolved to do a good job of supporting the joint battle of building the coal industry in Huainan and Huaipei in the following ways:

1. Ideologically, we must think about the joint battle. The members of our party committee must seriously study Chairman Hua's instruction on concentrating forces to promote the building of the coal industry in Huainan and Huaipei. We must clearly understand the importance of developing coal production in Huainan and Huaipei for the development of the national economy. We must increase our spontaneity in supporting the joint battle. We must regard supporting the joint battle as one of the key commercial work tasks in our municipality.
2. A commerce network and shops must be set up in coal mines so that coal miners can buy their daily goods without the trouble of leaving their mines, factories and worksites.
3. Priority should be given to arranging supplies of goods for the joint battle. We must do everything possible to organize and arrange commodity supplies well so that the needs of the forces of the joint battle can be met. We must vigorously help the units of the joint battle set up vegetable production bases and vegetable, bean and cake-processing factories at their worksites.
4. We must improve our service quality and attitude.

At present, we must regard fighting well the third battle of exposing and criticizing the gang of four as the motive force. We must immediately carry out "excellent service month" activities with improving service attitude, raising service quality and wholeheartedly serving the people as the main tasks.

TIEH YING ATTENDS CHEKIANG MEETING GREETING TAIWAN COMPATRIOTS

OW102146Y Peking in Mandarin to Taiwan 1500 GMT 7 Feb 78 OW

[Report on Chekiang Provincial CPPCC Committee's literary and art broadcast meeting held in Hangchow on the evening of 7 February to extend spring festival greetings to Taiwan compatriots]

[Excerpts] Yang Hai-po, vice chairman of the Chekiang Provincial CPPCC Committee, addressed the meeting.

He said: [begin recording] Present at today's literary and art broadcast meeting held by people of all walks of life in Chekiang to extend spring festival greetings to our compatriots on Taiwan are Tien Ying, first secretary of the Chekiang Provincial CCP Committee, chairman of the Chekiang Provincial Revolutionary Committee and chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committees; Chen Wei-ta, secretary of the Chekiang Provincial CCP Committee, vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee and vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee; Chen Tso-lin, secretary of the Chekiang Provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, and responsible persons of the Chekiang Provincial Revolutionary Committee, the provincial CPPCC Committee, the Chekiang PLA Military District, and the Hangchow Municipal Garrison District, as well as those of various organizations and departments in Hangchow and Chekiang.

Also attending the meeting are Taiwan compatriots in Chekiang, responsible persons of all democratic parties, patriotic personages in various circles, returned Overseas Chinese, compatriots from Hong Kong and Macao, and representatives of workers and intellectuals.

Now I would like to invite Chang Tzu-shih, vice chairman of the Chekiang Provincial Revolutionary Committee and chairman of the Hangchow Municipal Revolutionary Committee, to deliver a greetings message to our Taiwan compatriots. [applause; end recording]

Comrade Chang Tzu-shih said: [begin recording] Dear compatriots on Taiwan, on behalf of the 36 million people of Chekiang Province, I hereby extend to you our kind regards and festive greetings on the occasion of spring festival--a traditional festival of the Chinese people. [applause] Led by the wise leader Chairman Hua, our great socialist motherland founded by the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao has smashed the gang of four. Our country's 800 million people are in high spirits and united, socialist revolution and construction are thriving, and good news continues to pour in. A bright China is fearlessly marching toward the splendid goal of realizing the four modernizations and surely will make greater contributions to mankind. While jubilantly celebrating spring festival, we, the people of Chekiang, remember all the more our compatriots on Taiwan who are living under the reactionary rule of the Chiang clique. Taiwan has always been a sacred territory which is inseparable from the motherland since ancient times, and the compatriots on Taiwan have always been members of the great, multinational family of the motherland. Diligent and courageous, they are waging a heroic and indomitable struggle against imperialist aggression and the Chiang clique's reactionary rule, with fresh forces continuously replacing those who fall. The flames of the "28 February" uprising light the way for the Taiwan compatriots' struggle.

Both our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao and the esteemed and beloved Premier Chou were deeply concerned with the compatriots on Taiwan. Premier Chou received our Taiwan compatriots on many occasions. Following Chairman Mao's behests, the wise leader Chairman Hua has again issued a solemn call for accomplishing the sacred cause of liberating Taiwan and unifying the motherland. This is the common aspiration and sacred mission of the people of various nationalities throughout the country including our Taiwan compatriots. Government and military officials of the Chiang clique on Taiwan should clearly understand the situation and their future. All patriots belong to one big family, whether they come over early or late. You are welcome to stand side by side with the compatriots on Taiwan and contribute your efforts toward liberating Taiwan and unifying the motherland.

Dear compatriots on Taiwan, let us exert our common efforts. The beacon will surely light the beautiful land of Taiwan, and we will surely unite in contributing our efforts in building our great socialist motherland. In conclusion, I wish our Taiwan compatriots a happy spring festival. [applause; end recording]

I. 13 Feb 78

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PRC
EAST REGION

LIBERATION DAILY CALLS FOR BETTER SERVICE QUALITY IN SHANGHAI

OW120324Y Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 12 Feb 78 OW

[Report on LIBERATION DAILY 12 February commentator's article: "Improve the Quality of Service in the Taching and Tachai Spirit"]

[Excerpts] The commentator's article says: In strict compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching on the need to build the country through hard struggle and thrift, the workers and staff of the (Hsinnanlou) Hall of the (Chinchiang) Hotel have strived to improve their service attitude by surmounting difficulties with their own efforts. Their advanced deeds and advanced experiences in rendering high quality and high-level service are of universal significance to the business and service trades throughout the municipality. Workers and staff on the finance and trade front must earnestly learn from their experience to whip up a new upsurge in improving service attitudes across the municipality so as to raise their service quality to a new level.

The wise leader Chairman Hua has pointed out that it is also necessary for those on the finance and trade front to learn from Taching and Tachai. This instruction by Chairman Hua indicated the orientation for us to go all out and bring about rapid development in our work. Following the examples set by Taching and Tachai, the workers and staff of (Chinchiang's) (Hsinnanlou) Hall are dedicated to their service work. They persevere in setting high and strict demands on themselves and have won universal praise from the foreign guests for their efforts in rendering first rate service.

The LIBERATION DAILY's commentator's article points out that an important guarantee of high standard service is for the leaders to go deep into the forefront of business work to carry out ideological and political work there. Party organizations at all levels of the business and service trades should be bold in grasping management and service quality under the command of proletarian politics. Let us greet the victorious convocation of the national conference on learning from Taching and Tachai for commercial units in town and country with new achievements.

TACHUNG DAILY STRESSES THEORETICAL STRUGGLE AGAINST GANG

OW122110Y Tsinan Shantung Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Feb 78 OW

[TACHUNG DAILY editorial: "Boldly Mobilize the Masses To Penetratingly Criticize the Gang of Four on the Theoretical Level"--date not given]

[Excerpts] The New Year's Day editorial of PEOPLE'S DAILY, LIBERATION ARMY DAILY and RED FLAG urges that in the new year "it is necessary to continue mobilizing the masses boldly and to fight resolutely for victory in the third campaign for exposing and criticizing the gang of four." It also stresses: "We should earnestly study works by Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin and Chairman Mao, understand and grasp Mao Tsetung Thought comprehensively and accurately as a system and, keeping a firm hold on the gang's counterrevolutionary political program, strip them of their 'leftist' guises, bare the ultraright essence of their counterrevolutionary revisionist line and all its manifestations, and conduct criticism from the theoretical level of philosophy, political economy and scientific socialism, so as to rectify what the gang turned upside down with regard to questions of right and wrong in line, ideology and theory." Leaders at all levels must attach great importance to, take a serious attitude toward and strengthen their leadership over this foremost political task.

To penetratingly expose and criticize the gang of four from the theoretical level of philosophy, political economy and scientific socialism is an important characteristic of the party's 11th two-line struggle. It is necessary to defend Marxism in an all-round way, hold high Chairman Mao's great banner and defend his great theory of the continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and adhere to the party's basic line and carry through to the end the continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. We must lead the masses to fight and win this campaign with great courage and confidence of sure victory.

At present, we should emphatically criticize and denounce the gang's fallacies of "the new change in the class relations" and "the natural law of veteran cadres being democrats and democrats becoming capitalist roaders" and their crimes in pushing the counter-revolutionary political program. We should criticize and denounce their crimes in advertising such fallacies as "opposing the overall importance of productive forces" and "the superstructure is the absolute decisive factory, as well as their crimes in attacking the four modernizations, undermining the principle of grasping revolution and promoting production, and opposing all-out efforts for socialism and rapid development of the national economy. We should criticize and denounce the gang's counter-revolutionary slogan of "going against the way things were done in the 17 years prior to the Cultural Revolution" and their crimes in criticizing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line as if it were a revisionist line and criticizing the socialist principles and policies as if they were capitalism, in attacking the party's basic line on education, in opposing dealing blows at capitalist forces and class enemies' sabotage, in opposing the criticism of the capitalist tendency, and in disrupting the management of socialist enterprises and people's communes. We should criticize and denounce the gang's reactionary crimes in frenziedly undermining the party's centralized leadership and debasing the party's fine tradition and work style.

Leaders at all levels should see to it that cadres and masses study basic Marxist theories--a fundamental task for fighting the gang of four on the theoretical plane.

Our province has scored great victories in the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four. However, we must never underestimate the grave consequences of confusion in the line, ideology and theories caused by the gang of four so as not to slacken our fighting will. We must follow the instructions issued by Chairman Hua and the Party Central Committee, maintain our efforts, advance from victory to victory, go deep into the basic-level units to grasp typical examples well, and conduct investigations well, constantly popularize the advanced experiences, strengthen the leadership over the criticism movement, fight successfully the third campaign of exposing and criticizing the gang of four and carry through to the end the great struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four.

BRIEFS

ANHWEI BUREAU BIRTH CONTROL--The Huaipei Coal Mining Administrative Bureau's birth rate last year was 6.7 per thousand, which is a 1.9 per thousand decrease as compared with 1976. Its population growth rate last year was 5 per thousand, a 2.5 per thousand decrease as compared with 1976. The bureau has realized the demand of the fifth 5-year plan, i.e., that the population growth rate be under 6 per thousand. Some 70 percent of the units of the bureau have implemented birth control measures. [Hopei Anhwei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Feb 78 HK]

KIANGSI COAL OUTPUT--In January 1978 the coal miners in Kiangsi overfulfilled the state's coal output plan 4 days ahead of schedule. Compared with the corresponding period of last year, the output of coal increased by 24.99 percent, progress in tunneling was 132.8 percent higher and the output of washed coal increased by 41.45 percent. [Nanchang Kiangsi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Feb 78 HK]

KIANGSI LOCAL LEADERS--During the spring festival, leading comrades of prefectoral and municipal CCP committees in Kiangsi went to factories, mines and rural areas to take part in the labor and chat with the masses, spending the festival in a revolutionized way. These leaders included (Wang Shu-feng), secretary of the Chingkangshan Prefectural CCP Committee, and (Lu Yung-chiang), (Chia Fu-lung) and (Wan Chen), deputy secretaries; (Wu Ping), secretary of the Ichun Prefectural CCP Committee, and (Han Hai-ching), deputy secretary; (Tu Chou) and (Li Chen-chi), deputy secretaries of the Kanchou Prefectural CCP Committee; (Li Ko-shih), secretary of the Shangjao Prefectural CCP Committee, and (Chang Chien), (Wang Chen) and (Wu Tang-fen), deputy secretaries; (Hsu Chun), secretary of the Fuchou Prefectural CCP Committee, and (Wang Chin-kai) and (Yeh Hsueh-ling), deputy secretaries; (Wang Tse), deputy secretary of the Chiuchiang Prefectural CCP Committee; (Mu Hsien), (Liu Huan-ching), (Li I-chiu), (Chang Chin-chen) and (Wang Hui), deputy secretaries of the Pinghsiang Municipal CCP Committee; and (Yang Yung-feng), secretary of the Chingtechen Municipal CCP Committee. [Nanchang Kiangsi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Feb 78 HK]

KIANGSI ARMMEN CHERISH PEOPLE--Over the past year the Kiangsi Provincial Military District sent 519 work teams and 3,338 people to factories and rural areas to unfold the mass movements to learn from Taching in industry and from Tachai in agriculture and to help the localities to do a good job of the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four. Since last year, the provincial military district provided 53,691 workdays to support local industrial and agricultural production and sent 1,190 vehicles to support local production work. Armymen of the provincial military district tilled and reaped over 22,500 mou of land and accumulated over 86,600 piculs of manure for communes and brigades. They also fostered and trained 284 technicians. The 2d Company and the 5th Company of unit 32715 and the 2d Company of unit 32732 and the 2d Company's third platoon of unit 32738 always used their holidays to work for the masses in local communes, factories, railway stations and vehicle stations. The military district performed sterilization operations on over 2,000 local people and fostered over 1,900 barefoot doctors. The per-mou grain yield of the military district's (Kaoan) "7 May" farm is over 1,200 catties. [Nanchang Kiangsi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Feb 78 HK]

SHANTUNG METALLURGICAL INDUSTRY--On 27 January the Shantung Provincial CCP and revolutionary committees held a meeting to celebrate Chairman Hua's inscription for the metallurgical industry. Responsible persons of the provincial party and revolutionary committees including Li Jih-nai, Kao Chi-yun and Yang Po, and responsible comrades and representatives of departments concerned in Shantung and Tsinan, totalling more than 1,600 people, attended the meeting. Li Jih-nai, secretary of the provincial party committee and vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, addressed the meeting. The meeting pointed out that in 1977 output of steel in the province increased 16.36 percent, pig iron 12.3 percent, steel products 8.88 percent, ores 12.32 percent, and gold 17.99 percent over 1976. It also pointed out, however, that, in terms of quantity, quality and variety, metallurgical production in Shantung is still far from being able to meet the requirements of economic development. [Tsinan Shantung Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Jan 78 OW]

HONAN CLEARS UP PROBLEMS OF 'MACHENFU INCIDENT'

HK101500Y Chengchow Honan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Feb 78 HK

[Summary] In the third campaign of the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four, the action of the Honan Provincial CCP Committee in reinvestigating and dealing with the incident of Machenfu Commune Middle School, in connection with reality on the province's education front, has greatly encouraged cadres, teachers and students and stimulated the development of the education revolution.

"The Machenfu incident was a black example dished up by the gang of four in peddling the two assessments. It spread deep and extensive poison. After the gang dished up the Machenfu incident, they forcefully ordered all places in the province to vigorously grasp so-called 'incidents similar to that of Machenfu middle school' and to drag out 'persons of the type of Lo and Yang.' In the course of exposing and criticizing the two assessments, in close connection with reality, all places have exposed and criticized the gang's towering crimes in fabricating the Machenfu incident and have paid attention to correcting the serious consequences of this incident. After carrying out investigations afresh, trumped-up cases which were incorrectly handled in the past have been cleared up. Cadres and teachers who were criticized have been rehabilitated. The various kinds of false accusations and unreal apppellations showered on some comrades have all been overthrown.

"In Nanyang Prefecture, under the influence of the Machenfu incident, nearly 100 persons were charged, screened, criticized and struggled against and made to examine their errors. After the Machenfu incident was reinvestigated, the party organizations of the units concerned went to work to solve these problems. The great majority have now been rehabilitated and their reputation has been restored. Chengchow Municipality has also reexamined more than 10 similar incidents and put forward opinions on rehandling them according to the varying circumstances."

As a result of exposing and criticizing the two assessments and correcting the serious consequences caused by the Machenfu incident, the cadres and teachers have all the more profoundly understood the reactionary nature of the two assessments. They have strengthened the great unity of the education work force and stimulated the development of the education revolution. The majority of prefectures, municipalities and counties have held representative meetings of progressive collectives and individuals on the education front. Teachers of all ages have reinvigorated their spirits. "School leaders dare to grasp teaching and discipline. Teachers dare to boldly exercise control and set strict demands."

The great majority of schools in the province have now worked out plans for grasping the key link in running the schools well, revived and put on a sound basis systems for political work and control in teaching, and strictly carried out the teaching plans for the various subjects. Students have actively plunged into activities to learn from Lei Feng and create "three goods." Certain rowdy classes and backward students who were poisoned by the gang of four have now become progressive collectives and "three good" students.

"In the past, some students, influenced by the Machenfu incident, erroneously held that 'even without learning the alphabet, we can make revolution just the same.' They have now changed their view and enhanced their desire to learn foreign languages. In order to cultivate from an early age a common practice of loving, talking about and applying science, many secondary and primary schools in the province have held oath-taking rallies for advancing science and have held class meetings on the topic of 'the motherland must effect the four modernizations, what should we do?' Some schools, taking into consideration the ages of students, have organized science report meetings and unfolded activities such as emulation in learning science. This has evoked tremendous enthusiasm among the students and stimulated their spontaneity to learn culture and science."

While carrying the above report, the HONAN DAILY also prints an editorial note which states: "In the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the baneful gang of four dispatched a [word indistinct] and a female black ace general to Honan, who dished up the so-called 'Machenfu Commune Middle School incident,' causing a disastrous situation on the education front. At the time, under the influence of the gang's fallacy on 'reversal and restoration on the education front,' the HONAN DAILY carried erroneous reports on this incident."

With the smashing of the gang, education has been liberated. In particular, since criticizing the two assessments and the rehandling of the Machenfu Commune Middle School incident, earth-shaking changes have taken place on the province's education front. We fervently hail this excellent situation and will continue to report the good news in this respect.

HUPEH COUNTY FORMULATES MEASURES TO PROMOTE AGRICULTURE

HK130725Y Wuhan Hupeh Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Feb 78 HK

[Summary] "The Sui County CCP Committee has implemented the important instruction of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee on developing the national economy at high speed and seriously summed up and checked up on the situation of conducting the movements to learn from Tachai in agriculture and to build Tachai-type counties throughout the country in 1977. With a spirit of rectification, the county party committee has exposed contradictions and discovered discrepancies. It has discussed and formulated plans for developing agriculture, led the hundreds of thousands of people throughout the county to aim high, to have lofty ambitions, to go all out and to grasp measures, and whipped up a new upsurge in learning from Tachai in agriculture and in building Tachai-type counties throughout the country.

"Concentrating on the problem of speed and in connection with the reality of the county, the Sui County CCP Committee has seriously summed up work from five aspects. Looking at the condition of the county, the annual rate of ~~and a~~ increase over the past several years was 4.9 percent, which is lower than the ~~demands~~ of the party Central Committee. Although the county's grain and cotton output has exceeded the targets set in the National Agricultural Development Program for 4 and 3 consecutive years respectively, the grain production of 6 communes and 345 production brigades and the cotton output of 5 communes and 364 production brigades have not reached the targets set in the program. The development of diversification is slow. What does the slow, low-level, uneven, noncomprehensive and unstable development of agriculture tell us?"

The county party committee has used the spirit of rectification and checked up on work by comparing with the six criteria of Tachai County. Everyone has clearly realized that the speed of agricultural development reflects the understanding of the county party committee. The county party committee has not fully understood the significant of developing agriculture at high speed and of realizing the four modernizations at an earlier date.

Many facts prove that the key link in developing agricultural production at high speed lies in solving the problem of whether to truly learn from Tachai. Only if we truly learn from Tachai, seriously implement the party's policies and go all out can we greatly and quickly promote agricultural production. The county party committee is determined to liberate its thinking from the gang of four's spiritual shackles.

"The county party committee has mobilized the masses from the upper to the lower levels and from the lower to the upper levels and discussed and formulated plans for developing the county's agriculture. It has also formulated 10 measures for reaping a bumper harvest in 1978. In order to implement these measures, the county party committee has closely integrated exposing and criticizing the gang of four with the movement to build Tachai-type counties throughout the country. It has led more than 4,000 members of the line education work team to go deep into communes and brigades and to extensively wage the struggle to criticize one thing and hit at two.

"The county's upper level, the inside and the urban areas combine with the lower level, the outside and the rural areas. The county has unified arrangements and command. The county has taken communes as the unit and combined with yearend distribution. It has organized a cleaning-up group composed of 2,470 members to clean up and consolidate 441 production brigades and more than 500 rural credit societies. The county has combined cleaning up with relentlessly criticizing the four pests, relentlessly struggling against the class enemies who have carried out sabotage activities and dealing blows at the frenzied attacks of the urban and rural capitalist forces. In connection with the reality of the rural areas, the county has drawn lines, eliminated the pernicious influence, consolidated the rural communes and brigades, cleaned up the rural labor force and set up and perfected various rules, regulations and systems. The county has cleaned up and retrieved more than 12,000 laborers who drifted away from the brigades."

The county party committee is considered implementing the party's policy of more pay for more work and to each according to his work as an important part of exposing and criticizing the gang of four and thoroughly strengthened rural management. Since last winter, the county party committee has mobilized the masses and clarified the orientation for the major tasks. Five secretaries and deputy secretaries of the county party committee and eight Standing Committee members have led 2,400 commune and brigade cadres and 260,000 people to vigorously work on farmland capital construction. The county had completed more than 6,000 projects and opened more than 10,000 mou of diversification bases before spring festival. The 860,000 mou of summer-harvested crops throughout the county has grown well.

KWANGSI DAILY COMMENTS ON HYBRID PADDY RICE DEVELOPMENT

HK130715Y Nanning Kwangsi Chuang Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Feb 78 HK

[KWANGSI DAILY reporter's commentary: "There Is Plenty of Room for Us To Develop Hybrid Paddy Rice"--date not given]

[Summary] What is the key measure for accelerating development of grain production this year? We have been greatly enlightened after recently going to Yulin Prefecture to understand the situation in vigorously cultivating hybrid paddy rice. Hybrid paddy rice has been greatly developed in the prefecture. In 1975 the prefecture trial-cultivated 100 mou of hybrid paddy rice; in 1976 it cultivated 87,000 mou; and in 1977 the hybrid paddy rice area in the prefecture increased to 2 million mou. The prefecture has plans to cultivate hybrid paddy rice on 4 million mou this year. The people in the prefecture said: "Hybrid paddy rice development plays an important part in greatly promoting grain production."

"The early rice in Popai County was seriously affected by drought last year, and production of its conventional rice strains generally decreased. Nothing was reaped on several thousand mou. However, production of 200,000 mou of hybrid paddy rice greatly increased. The yields of early rice in the county still increased by 20.8 million catties. According to statistics, the per-mou yield of 660,000 million mou of hybrid early rice in the prefecture was 190 catties more than that of conventional rice strains, and the per-mou yield of 870,000 mou of hybrid late rice was 64 catties more than that of conventional rice strains."

Chairman Hua has pointed out: "We must have an active attitude toward hybrid paddy rice. Meanwhile, we must develop it." The key to whether hybrid paddy rice can quickly develop lies in whether the leaders attach importance to it and in whether they adopt vigorous measures. Over the past few years, Popai County has set up four-level hybrid paddy rice leadership groups and its secretaries have personally grasped hybrid paddy rice development and taken the lead in cultivating experimental plots. The area of hybrid paddy rice in the county increased from 25 mou in 1975 to 460,000 mou in 1977. The average per-mou yield of early hybrid rice is 230 catties more than that of conventional rice strains, and the average per-mou yield of hybrid late rice is 102 catties more than that of conventional rice strains.

To vigorously develop hybrid paddy rice this year, Yulin Prefecture is firmly grasping the key link of exposing and criticizing the gang of four and making good preparations. At present, the prefecture has prepared seeds for 3 million mou of hybrid paddy rice and cultivated 1.7 million mou of green manure, 100 percent more than last year. The quantity of manure collected in the prefecture is two times greater in addition to what it was in the corresponding period of last year.

Kwangsi has plans to cultivate 10 million mou of hybrid paddy rice this year. If the yield of every mou can be increased by 100 catties, the total yield in the region can be increased by a billion catties.

KWANGSI PHYSICAL CULTURE WORKERS HAIL HUA INSCRIPTION

HK120150Y Nanning Kwangsi Chuang Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Feb 78 HK

[Summary] The masses of workers in physical culture, workers, peasants and soldiers warmly hailed wise leader Chairman Hua's and esteemed and beloved Vice Chairman Yeh's inscriptions written for physical culture. Under the guidance of the brilliant inscriptions, they are determined to strive to develop socialist physical culture at high speed.

On the afternoon of 4 February, Comrade Hsu Chi-hai, member of the Kwangsi Regional CCP Standing Committee, and Comrade (Sung Peng-lo), vice chairman of the regional Physical Culture Commission, both of whom had attended the National Conference on Physical Culture, brought back to Nanning the frames containing copies of Chairman Hua's and Vice Chairman Yeh's inscriptions. The frames were presents given to this region by the National Conference on Physical Culture and were solemnly greeted at the airport by Chao Mao-hsin, secretary of the Nanning Municipal CCP Committee; responsible persons of the regional CCP and Revolutionary Committee organs concerned; and representatives of workers in physical culture.

"On the morning of 5 February, a rally to celebrate Chairman Hua's and Vice Chairman Yeh's inscriptions was held in the auditorium of the Nanning Municipal Revolutionary Committee.

"Attending the rally were responsible comrades of the regional CCP Committee, the Nanning Municipal CCP Committee, the regional trade unions, the regional Women's Federation, the regional CYL Committee, the regional Physical Culture Commission and the regional Bureau of Education.

"Comrade Hsu Chi-hai presided over the rally. Comrade Chao Mao-hsin spoke at the rally. In his speech, he said: The inscriptions of Chairman Hua and Vice Chairman Yeh lucidly manifest Chairman Mao's brilliant theses and ideas concerning physical culture. Their inscriptions reflect the common wish of tens of millions of people and the workers in physical culture and show cordial concern for socialist physical culture and the physical health of the masses of people. Their inscriptions are weighty criticisms of the gang of four's crimes in disrupting socialist physical culture. Their inscriptions have charted the orientation of advance for us to grasp the key link in running the country, work energetically, promote work quickly and win new victories in work concerning physical culture. We must conscientiously study the inscriptions, penetratingly understand them and resolutely implement them.

"After comrade Chao Mao-hsin's speech, Comrade (Sung Peng-lo) and representatives of workers in physical culture also spoke at the rally. They expressed their strong determination to conscientiously study the inscriptions and scale the heights of physical culture."

BRIEFS

HUNAN PRING FESTIVAL MARKET--The number of consumer goods circulated in Hunan's urban and rural spring festival markets has increased by 9 percent as compared with last year. Food, clothing and consumer products have increased. Supplies of confections, cakes, biscuits, rolled cigarettes, liquor and vegetables are abundant. Supplies of commodities including silk, flasks, sewing machines, bicycles, wristwatches and bulbs have increased by 30 to 50 percent as compared with the same period last year. [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 30 Jan 78 HK]

KWANGSI FISCAL WORK--Last year Kwangsi fulfilled its financial revenue target 15 days ahead of schedule. Total revenue exceeded the target set by the central authorities by 9.02 percent and topped the region's 1976 revenue by 9.6 percent, setting a new record and reversing the trend of slow increase in revenue in the previous 2 years. During the year the great majority of prefectures, municipalities and counties fulfilled or overfulfilled their financial plans. Total expenditure was 2.06 percent up on 1976, basically meeting the capital requirements of industrial and agricultural production and of the development plans for various work. Over 80 percent of the region's local flexible finances are being used to support agriculture and the basic industries. [Nanning Kwangsi Chuang Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Feb 78 HK]

KWANGSI ELECTRICITY--Power generated on the region's electricity grids in January was 11 percent up from January of last year, and the plan was exceeded by 12 million KWH. Production by the Wuchou and Paise prefecture grids was respectively 13 percent and 11 percent up from January of last year. [Nanning Kwangsi Chuang Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Feb 78 HK]

KWANGSI TENDS OVER-WINTERING CROPS--Rain recently fell in Kwangsi after a long period of drought. The commune members throughout the region have firmly grasped the opportunity to step up the tending of over-wintering crops. Popai County has delivered 550 tons of chemical fertilizers to various communes and brigades. The county applied manure on 110,000 mou of crops in only 2 days. By the beginning of January, the region had tended 6.2 million mou of over-wintering crops, half of the area sown to over-wintering crops. While tending over-wintering crops, the region has deep-plowed 13.2 million mou of fields and collected 500 million piculs of various kinds of manure. [Nanning Kwangsi Chuang Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Feb 78 HK]

YUNNAN DELEGATION VISITING KWEICHOW TO EXCHANGE EXPERIENCES

HK120115Y Kweiyang Kweichow Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Feb 78 HK

[Summary] The Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee has sent a delegation to Kweichow to pass on valuable experiences and to check up on and guide work. The delegation is led by Li Chi-ming, secretary of the Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee. Tao Kuo-tung, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, is the deputy leader. The delegation arrived in Kweichow on 10 February.

The Kweichow Provincial CCP Committee has called on the masses of cadres and people throughout the province to learn from the good ideology, style of work and experiences of the people of Yunnan and to quickly catch progressive provinces throughout the country.

The Kweichow provincial CCP and revolutionary committees have responded to the call of Chairman Hua and decided to conduct a friendship emulation campaign between the two provinces. Around the end of June and the beginning of July last year, a Kweichow provincial delegation led by responsible comrades of the provincial party committee went to Kunming to talk about launching the friendship emulation campaign with the Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee. Led by the Kweichow and Yunnan provincial CCP committees, cadres and people of various nationalities of the two provinces have actively participated in the emulation campaign.

The Yunnan provincial party committee has led party organizations at all levels and the people of various nationalities throughout the province to vigorously fight a people's war of exposing and criticizing the gang of four and to push forward the development of industrial and agricultural production and all work.

"Motivated by the great political revolution of exposing and criticizing the gang of four, various fronts throughout the province are prospering, and the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture has continuously developed. Last year, Yunnan combated a very big drought, greater than any in the past 48 years, and reaped a comparatively good harvest. The province again whipped up an upsurge in farmland capital construction last winter and this spring." The movement to learn from Taching in industry has deepened. Industrial production has increased gradually. Last year, the province set a record in total industrial output value by overfulfilling the state quota a month ahead of schedule. Metallurgical, coal, electric power and railway transport systems and some key enterprises of other systems made a good start in January and overfulfilled the state quotas for many principal products.

"The PLA units stationed in Yunnan have grasped the key link in running the army well and are prepared for war. They have deeply conducted education in the '10 shoulds and shouldn'ts,' in ideology and in political line and strengthened military training and preparatory work for war. Thus, they have promoted the revolutionized and modern construction of the PLA units. The province has rectified militia organizations and purified militia forces. The masses of militiamen have given better play to their role in the three great revolutionary struggles."

The province has scored new achievements in science, technology, education, culture, public health, physical culture, news, broadcasting and publishing.

An excellent situation of stability and unity has emerged in Yunnan. The province has achieved grasping the key link in running the country well and initial success in 1 year, and laid a firm foundation for achieving great success in 3 years.

"The Kweichow provincial party committee issued a circular on 7 February to various prefectoral, autonomous prefectoral, municipal and county party committees and various departments, committees, offices and bureaus at provincial level. The circular noted that the Yunnan delegation coming to our province to pass on valuable experiences to us provides a very good opportunity for the people of our province to learn from the people of Yunnan. We must modestly learn from the good ideology, style of work and experiences of the people of Yunnan and quickly catch up with Yunnan and various progressive provinces throughout the country."

The circular said: The districts, departments and units that conduct an emulation campaign with Yunnan Province must mobilize the masses to seriously check up on the situation of conducting the friendship emulation campaign in our province. The circular demanded that party committees at all levels mobilize the masses of cadres and people to propagate the significance of conducting the friendship emulation campaign in Kweichow and Yunnan. It is imperative to fully mobilize and organize the masses to do a better job of all work and to use practical actions to warmly welcome the Yunnan delegation.

Welcomed by KWEICHOW DAILY

HK120900Y Kweiyang Kweichow Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Feb 78 HK

[KWEICHOW DAILY editorial: "The East Wind Blows a Leap Forward, Spring on the Plateau Is Still Richer--Warmly Welcoming the Arrival of a Yunnan Delegation in Kweichow"--date not given]

[Summary] The Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee has sent a delegation to Kweichow to pass on valuable experiences to us and to check up on and guide our work. This has greatly pushed forward our province's various tasks and greatly encouraged the 25 million people of various nationalities throughout the province. We warmly welcome the arrival of the Yunnan delegation.

"Under the direct leadership and with the ardent concern of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, the Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee has led party organizations at all levels and the people of various nationalities throughout the province to hold high Chairman Mao's great banner and to closely follow the strategic policy decision of the party Central Committee headed by wise leader Chairman Hua. It has done a great deal of work and scored very great achievements.

"The situation has developed very quickly. The province has gained rich experiences. We warmly congratulate the people of Yunnan Province for winning great victories in grasping the key link in running the country well and in achieving initial success. We must modestly learn from the good ideology, style of work and experiences of the people of Yunnan and quickly catch up with Yunnan and various progressive provinces throughout the country."

Greeted by Kweichow Leaders

HK130655Y Kweiyang Kweichow Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Feb 78 HK

[Summary] "The Yunnan delegation led by Comrade Li Chi-ming, secretary of the Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee,

and with Comrade Tao Kuo-tung, Standing Committee member of the Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, as the deputy leader arrived in Kweiyang by plane on the afternoon of 10 February and was fervently welcomed by the responsible comrades of the party, government and army of Kweichow and Kweiyang municipality, as well as by the cadres and masses.

"The Yunnan delegation consisted of 25 comrades. Among them were responsible comrades of the Kunming Municipal CCP Committee, the Chaotung and Chuching prefectoral CCP Committee, the Yunnan Planning Committee, the Yunnan Construction Committee, the Yunnan Agriculture Office, the Yunnan Industry and Communications Office, the Yunnan National Defense Industry Office, the Yunnan Finance Office, the Yunnan Public Security Bureau, the Yunnan Commune and Brigade Enterprises Bureau, the Yunnan Light Industry Bureau, the Yunnan Commerce Bureau, the Yunnan Trade Union, the Yunnan Provincial CYL Committee and the Yunnan Nationality College.

"Chia Ting-san, secretary of the Kweichow Provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee; Wu Hsiang-pi, secretary of the Kweichow Provincial CCP Committee; Hsu Chien-sheng, deputy secretary of the Kweichow Provincial CCP Committee and first secretary of the Kweiyang Municipal CCP Committee; Chen Hsing-keng, Li Ting-kuei and (Cheng Shu-kung), Standing Committee members of the Kweichow Provincial CCP Committee; Wu Su, Wu Shih, Jan Yen-nung and Chang Yu-chin, vice chairmen of the Kweichow Provincial Revolutionary Committee; Chang Liang, deputy commander of the Kweichow Military District; (Li Ming), deputy commissar of the Kweichow Military District; Chin Feng, vice chairman of the Kweichow CPPCC Committee and second secretary of the Kweiyang Municipal CCP Committee; Tseng Hsien-hui and Meng Su-fen, vice chairmen of the Kweichow CPPCC Committee; (Yang Ti) and Tsung Hui-tzu, deputy secretaries of the Kweiyang Municipal CCP Committee and vice chairmen of the municipal Revolutionary Committee; Liu Te-shan, commander of the Kweiyang Garrison; and responsible persons of various provincial departments, committees and offices, the Kweichow Trade Union, the Kweichow Provincial CYL Committee, the Kweichow Women's Federation and other mass organizations went to the airport to welcome the Yunnan delegation. Also present at the airport to welcome the delegation were the Kweichow and Kweiyang municipal office cadres, staff and workers, PLA commanders and fighters, Red Guards, Little Red Guards and literature and art workers, 1,000 people in all."

Since Yunnan and Kweichow began friendly emulation around the end of June and the beginning of July last year, the Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee has led the party organizations at all levels and the people of various nationalities in Yunnan in achieving great order in Yunnan. They have done a great deal of work, made tremendous achievements and gained rich experiences. The Yunnan delegation's coming to Kweichow to present progressive experiences is an extremely good opportunity for the party organizations at all levels and the people of various nationalities in Kweichow to learn from Yunnan. This will greatly stimulate the various tasks in Kweichow.

JEN JUNG'S ACTIVITIES DURING TIBET SPRING FESTIVAL REPORTED

Participates in Manual Labor

OW101337Z Lhasa Tibet Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Feb 78 OW

[Summary] On the first day of the spring festival, some 4,000 cadres of organisations directly under the Tibet regional and Lhasa municipal authorities and PLA commanders and fighters converged on the work site of the (Chienchu) power station to participate in manual labor.

"The following responsible comrades of Tibet regional party, government and military organisations and of Lhasa Municipality attended the foundation-laying ceremony and took part in manual labor along with armymen and civilians of all nationalities: Jen Jung, Tien Pao, Pa Sang, Je Ti, Sung Tsu-yuan, Yang Tsung-hsin, Chang Tsai-wang, Lo-sang-tsu-cheng, (Wang Pi-chuan), Lo Ming and (Hou Chai-chun).

"Comrade Jen Jung, first secretary of the Tibet Regional CCP Committee, chairman of the Tibet Regional Revolutionary Committee and first commissar of the Tibet Military District, spoke at the ceremony.

"He said: [begin recording] Comrades, today begins the happy spring festival and is the eve of [words indistinct]. On behalf of the Tibet regional CCP and revolutionary committees, I extend to all comrades cordial festival greetings. [end recording]

"Comrade Jen Jung said: After our party smashed the gang of four, Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee put forth the wise policy decision on achieving initial success in 1 year and great success in 3 years in grasping the key link and running the country well. Great success has been achieved over the past years [words indistinct]. The situation is excellent. This year is crucial to achieving great success within 3 years. In the new year, we must continue to grasp well the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four, successfully conduct party consolidation and rectification and make rapid progress through big efforts to develop industry and agriculture at a high speed. Today, we are marking the spring festival by laying the foundation at this work site. This fully demonstrates the determination and confidence of the party, government and military organizations and the people of Tibet to develop the national economy at a high speed.

"Comrade Jen Jung concluded: [begin recording] Comrades, we must carry forward the spirit of seeking practical achievements, being self-reliant and struggling hard. United as one, we must successfully carry out revolution and production in our region, and strive to build a new and splendid socialist Tibet. I wish all comrades a happy festival day and good health." [applause; end recording]

(Chen Chia-yu), responsible person of the Tibet water and electricity engineering section who is in charge of building the power station, spoke on behalf of all staff members, workers and technicians and pledged to respond to the Tibet Regional CCP Committee's call, make great efforts to achieve quick results and to complete the construction of the power station as soon as possible in order to make greater contributions to the development of industry and agriculture in the Lhasa area.

"In the afternoon, responsible comrades of the Tibet regional CCP and revolutionary committees and the Tibet Military District Jen Jung, Tien Pao, Pa Sang, Je Ti and Lo-sang-tzu-cheng, after doing manual labor, went to the (Naihsing) powerplant and (Tungeng) people's commune to extend festival greetings and cordial regards to the workers and the poor and lower-middle peasants who worked as usual even though it was the spring festival day."

Attends CPPCC Committee Meeting

OW101341Y Lhasa Tibet Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Feb 78 OW

[Excerpt] On the afternoon of 5 February, the Tibet Autonomous Regional CPPCC Committee held a discussion meeting to celebrate the traditional spring festival and the new year of the Tibetan calendar.

Jen Jung, first secretary of the Tibet Regional CCP Committee, chairman of the Tibet Regional Revolutionary Committee and chairman of the Third Tibet Regional CPPCC Committee; Tien Pao, Pa Sang and Je Ti, secretaries of the Tibet Regional CCP Committee and vice chairmen of the Tibet Regional Revolutionary Committee; Lo-sang-tzu-cheng, vice chairman of the Tibet Regional Revolutionary Committee; Pa-pa-la Ko-lieh-lang-chieh, vice chairman of the National CPPCC Committee and vice chairman of the Third Tibet Regional CPPCC Committee; Li Chuan-an, deputy political commissar of the Tibet Military District and vice chairman of the Third Tibet Regional CPPCC Committee; and Jen Chang, Lang-tun Kung-ka-wang-chiu, Sheng-chin Lo-sang-chien-tsan, Te-ko Ko-sang-wang-tui, Sang-ting Tuo-chi-pa-mu, La min So-lang-lun-chu, Chiang-chun Cha-hsi-tuo-chi, Chi-pu Ping-tso-tzu-teng and responsible persons of the Tibet Regional CPPCC Committee attended the discussion meeting.

Also attending were representatives of patriotic personages in Lhasa: (Pa Ka), (So-lang-wang-chiu), (Ma Jun-jui) and (Hsiao-lo-tzu-teng); more than 100 members of the Tibet CPPCC Committee; and other patriotic personages who happened to be in Lhasa. The discussion meeting was presided over by Pa-pa-la Ko-lieh-lang-chieh.

Attends Meeting of Heroes, Workers

OW111754Y Lhasa Tibet Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Feb 78 OW

[Text] On the morning of 8 February, the Tibet Autonomous Regional CCP Committee, the autonomous regional Revolutionary Committee and the Lhasa Municipal CCP Committee held a discussion meeting of heroes, model workers and advanced producers and workers in Lhasa area to celebrate the spring festival and the Tibetan new year.

Responsible party and government comrades of the autonomous region and Lhasa Municipality Jen Jung, Tien Pao, Pa Sang, Je Ti, Sung Tzu-yuan, Yang Tsung-hsin, (Chang Tsai-wang), Lo Ming and (Chao Kuang-hsing) attended the discussion meeting. They joined the heroes, model workers and advanced representatives from all fronts in Lhasa in talking about the great achievements made in the past year in grasping the key link and running Tibet well and in expressing their determination to win still greater victories in revolution and construction in the new year under the leadership of wise leader Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee and under the direct leadership of the autonomous regional party committee.

The meeting was filled with a warm atmosphere of unity. Comrade Jen Jung, first secretary of the Tibet Autonomous Regional CCP Committee and chairman of the autonomous regional Revolutionary Committee, spoke at the meeting.

He said: On the happy occasion of the spring festival, we are gathered here together to discuss the achievements we have made in bringing about initial success within 1 year in grasping the key link and running the country well and on how to go all out and work faster in the days ahead to accelerate the socialist revolution and construction in our region. We are very happy. Let me take this opportunity to extend festive greetings and regards to all comrades, all workers, poor and lower-middle peasants and herdsmen in the region, the comrades working on the industrial and communications, finance and trade, cultural and educational, public health, science and technology and other fronts, PLA commanders and fighters, militiamen and public security fighters.

Comrade Jen Jung said: The new year is 1 month old and every front is made a good start. Production is increasing. People have made new changes in their mental outlook, thinking, habits and style of work. The heroes, model workers and outstanding people on all fronts must respond to wise leader Chairman Hua's great call and do their work well. Industry, agriculture and animal husbandry must be developed rapidly. Costs should be reduced and quality improved. This year is an extremely important year for bringing about marked success in 3 years. I hope that all comrades will do good propaganda work and strive to rapidly build our region into a real, Red, rich, socialist new Tibet.

Watches Horse Race

OW120320Y Lhasa Tibet Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Feb 78 OW

[Excerpts] The spring festival horse race and horsemanship demonstration of the Lhasa area were held on 9 February in the northern Lhasa suburbs. Jen Jung, first secretary of the Tibet Regional CCP Committee and chairman of the Tibet Regional Revolutionary Committee; Tien Pao, Pa Sang and Je Ti, secretaries of the Tibet Regional CCP Committee and vice chairmen of the Tibet Regional Revolutionary Committee; and Lo Ming, first secretary of the Lhasa Municipal CCP Committee, viewed the horse race and the exciting horsemanship demonstration.

TIBET CCP COMMITTEE HOLDS PROPAGANDA MEETING

OW112135Y Lhasa Tibet Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Feb 78 OW

[Summary] "To improve and strengthen the party's propaganda work in the region, the regional CCP Committee's Propaganda Department held a regional propaganda work discussion meeting in Lhasa from 20 to 27 January. Comrade Tien Pao, secretary of the autonomous regional CCP Committee and vice chairman of the autonomous regional Revolutionary Committee, made an important speech at the meeting. He pointed out emphatically: The party's propaganda work is very important. Party committees at all levels must strengthen leadership over propaganda work and pay special attention to strengthening theoretical work.

"Attending the meeting were responsible persons of the regional CCP Committee Propaganda Department and representatives of propaganda departments of various prefectoral and municipal party committees and of the Anto, Jihkatse, Sangjih and Mangkang county party committees.

"Responsible persons and representatives of the regional party school, the Lhasa municipal party school and journalism, publishing, cultural, educational, public health and sports and physical culture units in the autonomous region also attended the meeting. The meeting was presided over by Comrade (Chang Tsai-wang), Standing Committee member and Propaganda Department director of the regional CCP Committee."

Those attending the meeting discussed how to strengthen theoretical and propaganda work, and consolidate and expand the ranks of propaganda workers. "The representatives penetratingly exposed and criticised the gang of four and that agent of the gang in our region for their crimes in unscrupulously distorting, tampering with and even fabricating basic principles of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, interfering with and sabotaging the party's propaganda work, opposing the party, disrupting the army and attempting to usurp party and state power."

Those attending the meeting held that to clear up the confusion created by the gang of four in ideology and theory, it is necessary to strengthen theoretical work. It is necessary to increase political studies in party schools, party training classes and among the cadres and masses. "In our region, it is also necessary to constantly conduct reeducation on the party's nationality policy. The emphasis of propaganda work must be placed on the vast rural and pastoral areas to fill these areas with socialist ideology. It is necessary to give priority to the translation, publication and circulation of books and materials in the Tibetan language, striving for outstanding results."

The meeting also put forward ideas on consolidating and expanding the ranks of propaganda workers, training propaganda cadres, running party schools and party training classes well, and reviving and carrying forward the fine tradition and style of the party's propaganda work.

On 26 January, Comrade Tien Pao made an important speech at the meeting, in which he pointed out: "The propaganda situation in our region is generally good. But we must not underestimate the poisonous influence of the interference and sabotage by the gang of four and that agent of theirs in the propaganda field in our region."

He said: The party's propaganda work is of extremely great importance. "The first secretaries of party committees in all localities should personally grasp the ideological question. Wise leader Chairman Hua also attaches great importance to the party's propaganda work, pointing out that the leading cadres of all provincial, municipal and autonomous region party committees and all departments of the party, government and army at the central level should pay sufficient attention to and take a personal interest in theoretical work."

Tien Pao added: "The tasks of propaganda are arduous and glorious. We hope that the comrades on the propaganda front will, under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, hold high Chairman Mao's great banner, firmly grasp the power of propaganda for the party and play a bigger role in the great struggle to grasp the key link and run the country well and to accomplish the four modernizations."

I. 13 Feb 78

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
NORTH REGION

K 1

HOPEI DAILY COMMENTS ON VIOLATION OF ENROLLMENT RULES

OW112210Y Shihchiachuang Hopei Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 10 Feb 78 OW

[HOPEI DAILY 11 February commentator's article: "Resolutely Sweep Away the Evil Practices of the Bourgeoisie"]

[Text] Marked achievements have been scored in university, middle and vocational school enrollment in our province, thanks to the efforts of the enrollment personnel, the attention of the party committees at all levels and the support of the masses. A few leading cadres in some areas have violated the law, disrupted discipline and interfered with and undermined the smooth progress of the enrollment work. However, they have been stopped and exposed and promptly punished.

Facts have once again proved that the strategic decision of grasping the key link and running the country well made by Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee enjoys wide support from the people. Whoever dares to challenge party discipline and state laws will suffer the consequences. (Ma Lien-pao) and others, as responsible cadres of a county, should have abided by party discipline and state laws. They, however, went out of their way to violate the law. Why did they do this?

What they did shows that the poisonous influence of the gang of four's counterrevolutionary revisionist line is still not completely eliminated and reflects the emergence of the bourgeois world outlook. Influenced by the exploiting class concept of building a bright future for their children, they did their utmost to enable their children to enter school through deceitful means. To achieve this, they disregarded party and state laws. This shows to what extent they had degenerated. (Ma Lien-pao) and others have been duly punished by party and state laws. They really deserved the punishment. Of course, when the gang were riding roughshod everywhere, similar incidents occurred quite often. But today this kind of practice is no longer permitted.

We advise those who engage in illegal practices, violate the law and disrupt discipline by relying on their authority to awaken and learn from the (Ma Lien-pao) case, adhere to the line of the 11th National CCP Congress, strictly obey party and state laws, discard evil practices, restore and carry forward the party's good traditions and work style and serve the people wholeheartedly.

The serious incident of violating the law and disrupting discipline which occurred during the college entrance examination in Kucheng County also fully shows that one must not underestimate the effects of gang of four's poisonous influence on our cadres. We must deepen the exposure and criticism of the gang, eliminate the evil practices of the bourgeoisie, and restore and carry forward the party's good traditions. The leading cadres of the party, in particular, should not wield power for private interests; they should wield power for the people. They should not join the party for private gain; they should join the party in the public interest. They should set an example in enforcing and abiding by laws, in working selflessly in the public's interest, in carrying out their duty honestly, in restoring and carrying forward the party's good traditions and work style and in boldly struggling against illegal activities in order to build our party organizations into real fighting bastions of the proletariat.

I. 13 Feb 78

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
NORTHEAST REGION

L 1

HARBIN COMMERCIAL WORKERS URGED TO IMPROVE SERVICE

SK110005Y Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 5 Feb 78 SK

[Report on circular issued by Harbin Municipal Revolutionary Committee financial and commercial group, calling on all commercial workers to discuss (I Li's) letter on improving service carried in PEOPLE'S DAILY--date not given]

[Excerpts] The circular stated: Reader (I Li's) letter carried in the PEOPLE'S DAILY praised the great improvement in Chengtu Municipality after the smashing of the gang of four in grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order in finance and commercial work. It pointed out where we were lagging behind in commercial service, hoping that Heilungkiang financial and commercial front would make efforts to do a good job in commercial work. The letter was right to the point and fully reflected the demands of the broad masses. It is worth reading and it is hoped all leading cadres and workers on the financial and commercial front will sincerely study it.

The circular stated:

1. On the basis of rendering good service during the spring festival period, all departments on the financial and commercial front of Heilungkiang must combine implementation of the State Council's circular on convening the national conference for towns and cities to learn from Taching and Tachai with the guideline of the learn-from-Taching and Tachai conference of Tientsin financial and commercial front, sincerely discuss this letter and have a full understanding of our situation so that we can determine where we lag behind.
2. In light of what actually happened on the financial and commercial front, deeply expose and criticize the gang of four for their crimes which had great influence and did great damage in our province, and do a good job in rendering good service.
3. Rely on own efforts and struggle to reform and build the commercial network and gradually improve the present irrational situation in which there are only a small number of commercial centers.
4. Promote the excellent tradition of relying on the supervision of the masses and doing a good job in rendering commercial services; improve and build the system of having the masses supervise commercial work; and listen to and accept opinions from the masses.

KIRIN HOLDS CONFERENCE ON BIRTH CONTROL

SK130812Y Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 0420 GMT 12 Feb 78 SK

[Text] The Kirin Provincial Revolutionary Committee recently held a provincial telephone conference on birth control. The conference called on revolutionary committees at the various levels to extensively urge the masses to carry out birth control work in a big way and to whip up an upsurge in doing a good job of birth control.

The conference was presided over by Comrade Juan Po-sheng, secretary of the Kirin CCP Committee and vice chairman of the Kirin Revolutionary Committee, and addressed by responsible comrades of the Propaganda Department of the Kirin CCP Committee. Attending the conference were leading comrades of the organs in charge of birth control work at the municipality, prefecture, chou, league, county and banner levels as well as responsible comrades of operational departments concerned.

The conference held: Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the leadership of the Kirin party committee and party committees at various levels, Kirin Province made great achievements in birth control work over the past few years, contributing to the movements for learning from Taching in industry and from Tachai in agriculture.

The conference pointed out: This is a crucial year to achieve great success within 3 years in the strategic policy decision on grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the land. In this new year, party committees at various levels should sincerely do a good job in firmly and effectively grasping birth control work and in achieving planned population growth in Kirin. To this end, various localities in Kirin should hold high the great banner of Chairman Mao and thoroughly expose and criticize the gang of four for their crimes in undermining the marriage revolution and birth revolution. Efforts should be made to exercise party leadership over the work, educate the people in the Marxist principle of population, vigorously unfold propaganda work, put the plans and measures adopted for birth control into practice and strengthen the guidance of technical and scientific birth control research work.

At the end of the conference Comrade Juan Po-sheng made a speech. He said: It is necessary to give first priority to birth control work and extensively disseminate the importance of birth control, which is in the interests of the health of the next generation and is meaningful. It is also necessary to do a good job in political and ideological work among the people, to set up typical examples and to sum up exemplary experiences and spread them in good time. Birth control work cannot be carried out by a department alone, party committees should actively grasp the work and urge the people to disseminate it. Acting according to state policy, the various prefectures, municipalities, counties and banners should propagandize, review and pursue the work successfully.

LIAONING REEXAMINES PAST VERDICTS ON PROVINCIAL CADRES

SK130719Y Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Feb 78 SK

[Text] During the great struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four, the Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee has achieved noteworthy results in firmly grasping the work of reexamining cadres' records and handling unsolved cases. To date, verdicts in the overwhelming majority of cases of provincial-level cadres have been reexamined. It is expected that the reexamination work will be completed by the first quarter of 1978.

Liaoning is a heavily afflicted area severely victimized by the gang. Cadre examination work, like other work, was interfered with and sabotaged by the gang. The Liaoning CCP Committee was determined to follow Chairman Hua's important instruction in his political report on doing a good job in reexamining verdicts on cadres, correcting errors made due to sabotage by the gang and further implementing the party's cadre policy.

Before the downfall of the gang, the Liaoning CCP Committee's examination and criticism group for screening records of cadres was controlled by the gang's followers and confidants in Liaoning. Using that portion of power they had usurped, they tried their utmost to push the ultrarightist counterrevolutionary revisionist line and deal blows at and persecute cadres, and did many evil things. After the smashing of the gang, the Liaoning CCP Committee reorganized the examination and criticism group and strengthened the contingent of cadre examination personnel. At the same time, the committee made relentless efforts to conduct education on ideology and line for cadre examination personnel, and energetically urged them to bear in mind the reality of their work in penetratingly criticizing the gang's sworn follower and other followers and confidants for their crimes of vigorously advocating "doubting and overthrowing everything" and of engaging in "examining, issuing verdicts and clarifying the nature all over again" and "nullifying all verdicts made before the Great Cultural Revolution." In the struggle against the gang, they shattered the fetters of the gang's ultrarightist counterrevolutionary revisionist line, emancipated their minds, and strictly followed the party's policy in doing their work and resolutely correcting the erroneous and trumped-up cases which resulted from interference and sabotage by the gang.

In the first place, they strictly distinguished between the two kinds of contradictions of different natures, analyzed and studied, in line with party policy, every case that had been judged to concern a problem between enemy and friend, and corrected the erroneous and trumped-up cases on the basis of truth.

Among the erroneous and trumped-up cases were some related to veteran party members and veteran cadres who had participated in the revolution for decades and were compelled to make false confessions, and thus were judged to be renegades. Some cases involved veteran cadres who had participated in the revolution for decades and were judged "old-line counterrevolutionaries" because the party's principles were neglected, evidence was fabricated and facts were wantonly exaggerated. Some cases involved [words indistinct] defectors who were judged so because their cases had not been analyzed comprehensively, objectively and according to facts and only one side of the problem was examined. Some were wrongly judged because the line of demarcation in policy was not accurately distinguished and undue emphasis was laid on the (?sameness of origin), and thus the two different kinds of contradictions were confused. Through reexamination, the original erroneous verdicts of these cases were reversed and correct verdicts were reached.

At the same time, the group strictly distinguished the line of demarcation between party and nonparty problems.

In the past, due to the influence of the gang's ultrarightist line some people were not allowed to resume their party organization activities because one-sided emphasis was laid on (?inner-party same origin) [tang nei tung yuan], party and nonparty problems were for a time confused, and their problems were treated as nonparty ones; some were not allowed to resume their organizational activities because minor problems were so emphasized that their problems became muddled. Some, whose problems proved to be those of the party, were not allowed to resume their organizational activities on the excuse that they would be allowed to do so once verdicts were reached in their cases. Through reexamination, party members and cadres who should have been allowed to resume their party organizational activities, but had not been allowed to do so for a long time, were allowed to participate in the party's organizational activities and, based on the party's policy and the facts, verdicts were reached on the records of those cadres whose problems remained unsolved for a long time and those who died unnatural deaths [fei cheng chang szu wang].

The gang of four persecuted revolutionary veteran cadres by "making notes on their line adherence" and labeling them as "making mistakes on the question of line." Through this reexamination, such notes and labels were nullified.

Following the party's policy and the style of seeking truth from facts, the group corrected the mistakes made due to sabotage by the gang. The party's policy on cadres has been further implemented and the cadres' enthusiasm boosted. Seeing the results of the reexamination, some cadres were deeply inspired and praised this work as a victorious fruit of the smashing of the gang, others were moved to tears and expressed again and again their gratitude to the party and Chairman Hua, and still others wrote to party organizations pledging to respond to wise leader Chairman Hua's call to grasp the key link of class struggle in running the country well and to devote their lives to make as many contributions as possible.

BRIEFS

CHINESE CHARACTER SIMPLIFICATION--Heilungkiang has formally established a leading group for discussing the second draft for simplifying Chinese characters, which is composed of leading comrades of the Propaganda Department of the Heilungkiang Provincial CCP Committee, Culture and Education Office, Industry and Communications Office, Finance and Trade Office, Education Bureau, Culture Bureau, Publication Bureau and Broadcasting Bureau of the Heilungkiang Revolutionary Committee, HEILUNGKIANG DAILY Office, Communist Youth League and Women's Federation. The major tasks of this leading group are to extensively popularize Chairman Mao's important instructions concerning reformation of the written language, expose and criticize the gang's crimes in interfering with and sabotaging the reformation work, and seek broad views on this work which constitutes a major event in the cultural life of the Chinese people. [Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Feb 78 SK]

KIRIN CADRE SCHOOL--On 27 January, the ninth-term rotation training of Kirin Provincial "7 May" Cadre School drew to a successful close. Comrade (Li Ta), deputy director of the Organization Department of the Kirin Provincial CCP Committee, and Comrade (Tung Su), deputy director of the Propaganda Department of the Kirin Provincial CCP Committee, attended the graduation ceremony. Comrade (Tung Su) delivered a speech at the ceremony. He said: The most important task in running the "7 May" Cadre School well is to deeply expose and criticize the gang of four and the former principal responsible member of the Kirin Provincial CCP Committee and his cohorts, do a good job in ideological revolutionization of teachers, students, staff and workers, and gradually improve the rotation training work. [Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 0420 GMT 4 Feb 78 SK]

LIAONING LEADER VISITS--On the 7 February lunar new year's day, (Chang Hsin-chun), deputy secretary of the Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee, and (Teng Chu-ju), deputy secretary of the Shenyang Municipal CCP Committee, visited poor and lower-middle peasants and cadres in (Yufu) ward in Shenyang to extend greetings to them on behalf of the Liaoning and Shenyang CCP committees and urge them to continue to work hard. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Feb 78 SK]

GREETINGS TO LIAONING WORKERS--On 6 February, the eve of the lunar new year, Chen Pu-ju, secretary of the Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the Liaoning Revolutionary Committee, (Liu Tseng-hao), secretary of Fuhsin Municipal CCP Committee and chairman of the municipal Revolutionary Committee, and (Ma Po), first secretary of the CCP Committee of Fuhsin Coal Mining Administration, visited collieries, plants, railway stations and stores of Fuhsin to extend greetings to workers, technicians and cadres and spent the eve of the new year with them. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Feb 78 SK]

I. 13 Feb 78

PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF CHINA
NORTHWEST REGION

M 1

SHENSI GEOLOGY BUREAU HOLDS CONFERENCE

HK130925Y Sian Shensi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0530 GMT 12 Feb 78 HK

[Summary] "The Shensi Geology Bureau recently held a provincial geology system conference in Sian on learning from Taching in industry. The participants at the conference resolved to quicken the pace of geological survey work and make still greater contributions to realizing the four modernizations. The Shensi provincial CCP and revolutionary committees were very concerned about this conference and Li Jui-shan, Yu Ming-tao and (Kao Ming-yueh), leading comrades of the Shensi provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, attended. The State General Geology Bureau sent a congratulatory cable to the conference. The representatives of the geology bureaus of Kwangsi, Kansu and Ninghsia Hui Autonomous Region, which are having a friendly emulation with the Shensi Geology Bureau, and of various units concerned also attended the conference.

"Also present at the conference were responsible comrades of the party committees of various units directly subordinate to the bureau, as well as representatives of progressive units and collectives in learning from Taching in industry and progressive individuals, some 450 people in all."

Those at the conference further criticized the crimes of the gang of four in sabotaging learning from Taching in industry and geology work, summed up and exchanged experiences, revised various plans, and studied and discussed the question of developing geology work at a high speed. They also set up four pace-setting units and six standard bearers, and commended a group of progressive units, collectives and individuals in learning from Taching in industry.

Last year, the staff and workers of the Shensi Geology Bureau seriously implemented the strategic policy decision on grasping the key link in running the country and widely launched the mass movement to learn from Taching in industry and to build Taching-type geology teams everywhere, thus changing the situation where geology work made little or no progress for many years. They have fulfilled or overfulfilled the task concerning the amount of reserves of mercury, phosphorus, vein gold, placer gold and coal, which are included in the state's plan. They have also discovered and appraised a group of new minerals.

They have scored new results in fundamental geology work and scientific research. They have also scored new results in hydrologic geology, geological surveying, assessment through experimentation and in the surveying and drawing of landforms. They have also fulfilled the tasks of various mine exploration projects, thus realizing the targets of making preliminary achievements in 1 year. A new leap-forward situation has appeared in geology work.

NCNA NAMES SINKIANG REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEE VICE CHARMEN

[Editorial Report OW] Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1145 GMT on 11 February 1978 broadcast the names of the vice chairmen of the Sinkiang Regional Revolutionary Committee, allowing for clarification of the vice chairmen's names as published on page M 7 in the People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT of 10 February 1978:

The Vice Chairmen are: Ssu-ma-i Ai-mai-ti (Uighur); Sung Chih-ho; Chia-na-pu-erh (Kazakh); Chi Kuo [4359 2654]; Tieh-mu-erh Ta-wa-mai-ti (Uighur); Chang Chieh-cheng; Hu Liang-tsai; A-mu-tung Ni-ya-tzu (Uighur); Pai Cheng-ming [4101 2052 6900]; Chang Ssu-ming [1728 1835 2494]; Wang Chen-wen [3769 2182 2429]; Hsieh Kao-chang [6200 7559 1813]; and Pa Tai [1572 1486] (Mongolian).

Peking NCNA also reported the name of the new president of the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Regional Higher People's Court, Nu-erh-yu-fu [0505 1422 1429 1133], who was named to the post by the Revolutionary Committee at its first plenum on 3 February.

WANG FENG, OTHER SINKIANG LEADERS VISIT WORKERS

OW111050Y Urumchi Sinkiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 10 Feb 78 OW

[Summary] "On the morning of 9 February, Comrade Wang Feng, first secretary of the Sinkiang Autonomous Regional CCP Committee and chairman of the autonomous regional Revolutionary Committee; Comrade Liu Chen, third secretary of the autonomous regional party committee and commander of the Sinkiang PLA units; Comrade Kuo Lin-hsiang, second political commissar of the Sinkiang PLA units; and other responsible party and government comrades of the autonomous region and Sinkiang PLA units, including Ssu-ma-i Ai-mai-ti, Sung Chih-ho, Chang Shih-kung, Chia-na-pu-erh, Li Yun-ho, Chang Chieh-cheng, Wei Yu-chu, Tsao-ta-no-fu, (Kang Li-tse), Liu Fa-hsiu, (Ai-ko-tso-tzu-fa-hsi-ii), (Shih Kuo), (Tieh-mu-erh-ta-la-ma-ti), Ma Sen, Tu Hai-lin, (Wang Tse), (A-tzu-tung-ni-ya-tzu), (Tan Chin-pao), Hu Liang-tsai, (Hou Liang), (Chang Hsin-min) and (Tien Chung) went to the Urumchi iron and steel works, (?No 1 coal mine), Sinkiang (Shihyueh) tractor plant, Sinkiang cotton textile plant, Sinkiang cement plant, (Weikuomen) power station, Sinkiang No 1 (?agricultural machinery) repair and assembly plant, [words indistinct] and Sinkiang chemical works to call on workers and cadres of all nationalities. They were accompanied by responsible comrades of the heavy industry, metallurgical industry, machine-building industry, light industry, electric power and [words indistinct] bureaus."

The responsible party, government and army comrades listened to reports on the excellent situation in the grassroots units and encouraged the workers and cadres to strive for still greater victories.

Comrade Wang Feng told the workers and staff members of the Urumchi iron and steel works: "You have followed the correct direction in running this enterprise. Chairman Hua has asked us to rapidly develop agriculture. All trades and occupations should vigorously support agriculture. We must therefore do well in producing items that support agriculture and contribute to large-scale agricultural development."

Responsible party, government and army comrades also listened to opinions of workers and grassroots cadres. They visited workshops and extended holiday greetings to the workers and cadres fighting on the frontline of production.

SINKIANG PLA UNIT STRENGTHENS ARMY-PEOPLE JOINT DEFENSE

OW101321Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 0200 GMT 7 Feb 78 OW

[Excerpts] Under the guidance of wise leader Chairman Hua's strategic decision to grasp the key link in running the country well, both commanders and fighters of a certain frontier defense unit of the Sinkiang Military Region have penetratingly exposed and criticized the gang of four's towering crimes in sabotaging the revolutionization and modernization in the armed forces and in undermining army-people unity and the unity among the people of various nationalities.

The commanders and fighters have grasped the key link in running the unit well and carried forward the glorious PLA tradition of unity between officers and men and unity between the army and people.

While fulfilling the various duties required for combat readiness, military construction and training, the commanders and fighters have done good deeds for the local people of over a dozen nationalities. They have harvested summer and autumn crops and built water conservancy projects while helping the local people build Tachai-type counties. Their great contributions have won warm acclaim from the local people of various nationalities.

(Mu-sha-chiang), a Uighur nationality cadre and deputy secretary of the CCP Committee and chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of (Wangchin) commune, Huocheng County, said: "The PLA's greatest help is bringing Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought to us by propagating the party's principles and policies and the militant calls of the party Central Committee and Chairman hua.

"Thanks to the PLA's vigorous support, our commune has been rated a Tachai-type commune in Ili Prefecture. The PLA has helped us repair machines, irrigation canals and bridges. Whenever we need help, the PLA composed of our sons and brothers always comes to our aid."

While exposing and criticizing the gang of four's crimes in sabotaging militia work, the vast number of commanders and fighters of the PLA frontier defense unit have persistently helped the local organs put militia work on a solid basis organizationally, politically and militarily and have strengthened army-people joint defense.

The PLA unit's leading cadres have constantly explained the current situation to the militiamen and carried out education on revolutionary traditions among them. The commanders and fighters have frequently joined the militiamen in holding forums and running study classes to analyze the situation of class struggle both at home and abroad and to denounce the new and old tsars for their crimes in carrying out subversion and aggression against China. They have thus raised the militiamen's consciousness of the need for military training.

With the PLA's enthusiastic help, the militiamen of various nationalities have continuously raised their political consciousness and military quality. Taking the PLA as their model and always bearing in mind the enemy situation, the militiamen have assiduously learned enemy-killing techniques, and have played an important role in army-people joint defense and in maintaining peace and order and protecting the people.

(Tu-erh-shih Ai-mai-ti), a Uighur national and deputy commander of a militia company of (Wangchin) commune, said: "Our great leader Chairman Mao clearly pointed out to us that the main threat to Sinkiang comes from modern Soviet revisionism. Facts have borne out this truth. Social imperialism has never given up the dream of subjugating China. It is capable of all sorts of evil. We must maintain a high degree of revolutionary vigilance and strengthen army-people unity and army-people joint defense. We must unite and fight together with the PLA and build Sinkiang into an impregnable bastion for opposing revisionism and preventing its emergence. We are ready at all times to defend our great socialist motherland and to annihilate any enemy who dares to invade."

TSINGHAI RALLY CRITICIZES CONFIDANT OF GANG'S AGENT

OW111206Y Sining Tsinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Feb 78 OW

[Excerpts] The Propaganda Department of the Tsinghai Provincial CCP Committee recently called a rally to indignantly expose and criticize the gang of four, that agent of the gang who used to maintain exclusive control over propaganda in our province, and the agent's confidant in the former provincial party committee's study class.

Attending the rally were some 1,000 persons, including Ma Wan-li, (Kao Yun-hsien) and (Chen Yung-feng), responsible comrades of the Propaganda Department under the provincial party committee, and representatives of various provincial-level organs, schools, enterprises and propaganda units. The rally was presided over by (Kao Yun-hsien), deputy director of the Propaganda Department under the provincial party committee. Comrades of the Propaganda Department under the provincial party committee, the (Yumin) chemical factory, the Tsinghai College of Engineering and Agriculture, and the Tsinghai No 2 machine tool plant made speeches criticizing the agent's confidant.

The comrades said: This trumpeter of the gang of four not only energetically peddled the gang's sinister trash and prepared public opinion for the gang's usurpation of party and state power, but also actively participated in the activities of the bourgeois factional setup in our province by serving as the factional setup's sinister adviser or "brain." He was at the gang of four's disposal, acted in line with the gang's point of view, and did everything to serve the gang. He secretly planned conspiratorial activities with some ringleaders and backbone elements of the bourgeois factional setup in our province. He made trouble and created confusion. Even after the smashing of the diabolical gang of four, he, on instructions from his master, still kept running a study class on "acting according to the principles laid down" in an attempt to sing songs in praise of the gang of four and to save them from destruction.

In his speech at the rally, Comrade (Chen Yung-Feng), deputy director of the Propaganda Department under the provincial party committee, said: In recent years, the confidant of the gang of four's agent who used to maintain exclusive control over propaganda in our province delivered more than 100 "lectures" to provincial-level units and to units in some prefectures and counties. His "lectures" manuscripts were printed as pamphlets, and tens of thousands of copies were distributed. In the course of the gang's misleading of the people, he played a role in adding fuel to the fire. His fallacies have produced a widespread pernicious influence and (?have done tremendous harm to us). Therefore, we must settle accounts with him for his serious mistakes and crimes and thoroughly criticize his reactionary statements.

BRIEFS

SINKIANG COMFORT ACTIVITIES--During the past few days the Urumchi municipal spring festival comfort group has visited various PLA units and PLA hospitals to give comfort to the commanders and fighters there. Chang Shih-kung, leader of the Sinkiang regional comfort group and secretary of the regional CCP Committee, took part in these activities. The Urumchi municipal comfort group is led by Hu Liang-i-sai, Standing Committee member of the Sinkiang Regional CCP Committee and vice chairman of the regional Revolutionary Committee; (I-la-erh), deputy secretary of the Urumchi Municipal CCP Committee and vice chairman of the municipal Revolutionary Committee; and (Ma-i-po-erh), deputy director of the Sinkiang Regional Civil Affairs Bureau. [Urumchi: Sinkiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 1 Feb 78 OW]

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